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## STUDY SEEKS HOW TO AVOID TRADE TRAPS

### Analysis of Causes and Lessons of Depression Now Under Way

### MINUTEST DETAILS WIN CONSIDERATION

### Takes Two Phases—Local in U. S. and From World Viewpoint—Geneva to Discuss It

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 6—A comprehensive study of the present economic depression, the events that led up to it, its intensity, and the lessons which it teaches is being compiled by the Committee on Recent Economic Changes. It will be published early in 1932. It will be the first complete, first-hand survey of a major business cycle ever attempted.

At the same time a study of the depression from the world viewpoint and on an international basis is being made. Edward Eyre Hunt, secretary of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes, of which Mr. Hoover was chairman until elected President; Arch W. Shaw of Chicago, present chairman of the committee, and Clarence M. Woolley, member of the committee and chairman of the board of directors of the American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Company, will attend a conference in Geneva on this matter in July. Mr. Hunt participated in a meeting there in March, when the agenda of the coming conference was arranged. The Geneva conference follows a resolution adopted last September by the Assembly of the League of Nations. At the coming sessions the American representatives, as well as those from other industrial and agricultural nations, will discuss not only the causes of world economic instability, but will attempt to propose practical remedies.

No previous official announcement of the present United States study by the Committee on Recent Economic Changes has been made, so far as it can be learned here. In 1929 the committee issued a two-volume report covering economic developments in the years 1921 through 1928. The present study brings the subject on down through the culmination of the boom of 1929 to the spectacular stock market smash, subsequent depression and signs of business revival of 1931.

The program for the study, now

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## Canadian Railway Head Urges Buses Share Rail Burden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 6—It is time that automobiles, freight trucks and passenger buses are recognized as legitimate competitors of the railroads and placed under similar restrictions, said Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, speaking yesterday before a committee of the House of Commons.

They should, he said, be regulated as regards loads carried and rates charged, should pay for the use of the highways and their drivers should be required to pass physical and mental tests. Given such regulations, Sir Henry did not consider that the railways would have any grounds for complaint.

His financial statement, presented to the committee, showed that the gross revenues of the Canadian National Railways for 1930 were $222,000,000, a decrease of $46,000 000 from the previous year, and of $63,000,000 from the 1928 total.

He referred to the tourist traffic of Canada as yielding at least $300,000,000 a year, and decided that it was the duty of all to retain and increase it by every legitimate means, including golf courses, highways, country clubs, hotels and efficient railway service.

Turning to the economic depression, Sir Henry said that he was convinced that the upturn was now approaching. "There are certain signs indicating that we have reached the bottom," he said, "and that point to improvement." Among these, he mentioned the speeding up of the automobile industry. He believed that prices of commodity stocks had reached the irreducible minimum.

## TRAFFIC DROP FORCES CHANGE IN SAILINGS

PLYMOUTH, Eng., June 5 (AP)—The Cunard Company today confirmed reports that scheduled sailings of a number of transatlantic liners had been cancelled because of decreased traffic.

It is reported that the Columbus will miss four trips, the France three, the Homeric three, the Empres of Australia two, the Mauretania two, the Berengaria one and the Paris one.

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### Here 'Hoofers' Find About Every Variety of Scenery

GLIMPSES ALONG VERMONT'S LONG TRAIL

Upper Row, Left to Right—Hikers Taking Their Bearings Under a Guidepost; Mt. Mansfield, Vermont's Highest Peak; Tramper Making a Detour Through the Underbrush. Lower, Left to Right—Modern "Three Musketeers" Atop an Eminence; Taft Lodge, 3800 Feet Above Sea Level.

## VERMONT'S LONG TRAIL BECKONS TO HIKING HOSTS

### Land of Picturesque Beauty Unfolded to Those Who Negotiate Its Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Again the Long Trail beckons to the hiking hosts. The delight of traveling afoot over Vermont's Green Mountains is again open for visitors from far and wide.

From the Massachusetts state line, near the upper reaches of the Berkshires, the trail passes through a land of as picturesque and impressive beauty as ever was conceived by poetic imagination to Jay Peak near the Canadian border, a distance of approximately 250 miles.

From summit to summit, down and up, through pleasant valleys, shaded dales, through virgin forests of Alpine spruce and aromatic firs, through leafy fastnesses of sugar maples, Vermont's Long Trail winds in and out for almost the entire length of the state. Ever and again are presented entrancing glimpses of verdure-clad meadows, pleasant upland pastures with their grazing herds, the sudden start of the wild deer, the friendly passing of squirrel or bird—the glint and sparkle of tiny lakes and the foaming hurry of mountain streams.

The Long Trail now completed under the sponsorship of the Green Mountain Club, Inc., is one of the most pretentious undertakings of the organization which now comprises approximately 100 members. The trail was started as long ago as 1910, by a small group of enthusiasts at Burlington.

**Only Narrow Strip**

While the land of the completed work is only a narrow strip, the pathway forms a spinal cord to all the mountains of Vermont, making their attractions available to the hiker. Even native Vermonters are surprised to know that in their own state, United States topographical survey

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## Opposition of Liquor Group Retarded Suffrage Campaign As Trade Foresaw Dry Votes

### Brewers and Dealers Used Political Influence to Defeat Enfranchisement of Women When Temperance Influence Was Recognized

WOMEN AND PROHIBITION SERIES—No. 4

*During her recently completed service as a member of the research staff of the Bureau of Prohibition of the United States Department of Justice, Zita Louise Baker conducted an extensive study of the relations between woman suffrage and prohibition. In eight articles she discusses the past and future contributions of women in the cause of temperance.*

By ZITA LOUISE BAKER

Above the desk of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, during the long years of her suffrage leadership, there hung a large picture. It was a drawing of a huge crate, broken open and disclosing bottles of various liquors, ready for use. The title was, "The Case Against Suffrage."

It is difficult to learn the exact date at which the liquor interests put woman suffrage and temperance reform into the same category, as a common enemy, but as early as 1867, when a suffrage campaign was on in Kansas, saloon-keepers were working noticeably as "antis." The fact that women had spoken openly for temperance was perhaps the first cue the brewers had as to what would happen if the ladies were enfranchised.

Then came the great Woman's Crusade in Ohio, which startled the whole country and alarmed the liquor dealers. From that time on, they united on every occasion against the ballot for women and became the most powerful of all opponents to suffrage.

Many were the experiences Mrs. Catt and her coworkers had with the liquor interests. In her book, "Woman Suffrage and Politics," she has given a full account of the brewer-politics combine, which is most illuminating. Speaking of the suffrage campaign in Nebraska, Mrs. Catt states that the suffragists learned then that they "had an insidious enemy which was not public opinion."

It was in 1862, during the heat of War Between the States, that the United States Brewers' Association was organized. Subsequent tactics employed by this association give proof that its chief objective was political protection for the trade. Indeed, at its annual convention in 1867, it came out boldly and warned political parties that it would oppose any candidate who favored total abstinence.

Two years later, the Wyoming Legislature gave the vote to women, and the same year the Prohibition Party came into being. Whether or not the coincidence was assurance to the

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## Large Employers Are Praised For Keeping Wages Up

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP) — An estimate that a combination of wage cuts, part-time employment and unemployment cost workers more than $2,500,000,000 in wages during the first months of 1931, was announced last night by the American Federation of Labor.

Both William Green, president of the federation, and William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, said separately today, however, that the losses due to wage cuts—known to have affected more than 125,000 workers in factories alone—had not been caused by large employers of labor.

"The wage standard has been holding up well," Mr. Doak said, "and I believe the larger firms should be congratulated. Although nearly 200 establishments employing nearly 23,000 workers cut wages in April, this is a small percentage compared to the total number of firms and workers throughout the country. The wage snipping appears to be of a local nature."

Agreeing that large employers "are in general maintaining wage rates and intend to continue," Mr. Green nevertheless reiterated a recent statement that workers should organize to combat any cut—striking if necessary.

Both attributed the general upholding of wage standards by the larger firms, at least in part, to President Hoover's conference in December, 1929, with prominent industrialists and labor leaders.

## Tube Power Through Rochelle Salts Is Used to Actuate New Loudspeaker

By VOLNEY D. HURD

CHICAGO, June 6—Loudspeakers actuated by the rapid expansion and contraction of Rochelle salt crystals were described by C. Baldwin Sawyer yesterday before the Institute of Radio Engineers at the Hotel Sherman, as a radical departure from the magnetic and dynamic types now in use.

Mr. Sawyer's paper was followed with unusual interest. The speaker is simplicity itself. A paper cone is fastened to a couple of slabs of these crystals and the electric current from the last stage of the set, passing through the crystal, actuates the cone reproducing music.

This characteristic of Rochelle salt crystals can also be applied to microphones and phonograph record pickups and both of these devices were shown. The pickup is not much larger than a 25-cent-piece while the microphone is very light and requires no outside current to operate it. The quality from these units was remarkably good, and the speaker is said to be three times as sensitive as an ordinary magnetic speaker. The tone response is quite even from lows to highs, and getting this result without any electrical connection other than the output of a power tube is a distinct achievement.

The futility of trying to make perfect loudspeakers was described by Stuart Ballantine who told of the technique of loudspeaker measurements. He said that one might have the best loudspeaker possible in the laboratory set and when this was put into a home its whole characteristic tone could be upset by the wrong size or shape of the room, wrong furnishings, etc. Since loudspeakers must be made the same for production the problem is rather striking.

Getting a lot of power out of very small tubes was the subject of a very interesting paper by Loy F. Barton. He showed how, by operating a small power tube with a very high positive bias, that in a push-pull combination with another similarly operated tube, several times as much undistorted power could be obtained as by using the same tubes in a normal fashion. This should be of considerable use in the design of battery sets where the small tubes used are usually very limited in the amount of good tone quality they can give. This particular experiment is such a simple one to try that it is expected that home experimenters will do quite a little work on this subject.

## SUBWAY IS PLANNED FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6—This city can within seven years have the first unit of a coördinated rapid-transit system, in the shape of a down-town subway costing $21,000,000, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, city engineer, has reported to the board of supervisors here.

The entire plan is intended to place as many cars as possible underground with the fewest possible number of entrances to the tube. Passenger stations would be situated a quarter of a mile apart.

## LINDBERGH SAYS FLIGHT WILL BE 'THIS SUMMER'

### Circle Route Eastward Is Now Considered for Trip to Orient

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 6—"Some time this summer" is the closest estimate that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will make at present as to the start of his proposed flight to China and Japan.

"The sum total of our plans is that we have decided to fly to China and Japan, and that is all we ourselves are sure of so far," Colonel Lindbergh told press representatives yesterday. He added, however, that the trip could not start for at least three weeks and possibly a month.

Meanwhile the Colonel is considering, among other courses, a flight over the great circle route—the shortest distance to Peiping from New York flying distance is known. This route would bring the Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh close to the north pole and they would have to locate necessary fuel and supply bases where they could land for gasoline, oil and other materials. They would have to land in Greenland, Spitsbergen and Russia, including Siberia, and permits for these landings must be obtained from the Danish and Russian Governments.

The distance by the great circle route between New York and Peiping would be about 6500 miles, but if the Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh should make detours to keep in touch with land, that would add 1500 or 2000 miles to the trip.

Colonel Lindbergh said, however, that he had not yet made any definite plans; that he did not know how long the flight would take nor the places he and Mrs. Lindbergh would visit. Even after he adopts a definite schedule it will be subject to change at any time, either before they take off or during the flight, he added.

Colonel Lindbergh's monoplane, in which he will make the flight, is equipped with two radio sets, includ-

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## NEW ENGLAND RAIL MERGER PLAN OPPOSED

### Maritime Association in Favor of Minority Report of Rail Committee

Reiterating its opposition to any plan which contemplates consolidation of the New England railroads into one system, the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today made public an extensive analysis of the recently issued report of the New England Governors' railroad committee.

The association approved the minority report "which now recommends that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad be integrated with the Pennsylvania system and omits a proposal previously advanced that the New Haven be assigned to the joint ownership of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania."

The association's special committee of which Charles F. Dutch is chairman studied the Governor's report for some time. The analysis was submitted to the directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who authorized its publication as representing the views of the Maritime Association but not necessarily reflecting the views of the Chamber, which has its own special committee considering the rail situation.

The majority report of the Governor's committee "impresses us as a brief for special and unusual treatment of the transportation question as it affects New England, out of harmony with modern thought and a negation of a policy as to rail service which has been found advantageous in all other parts of the United States," says the Maritime Association analysis.

The association expresses satisfaction with the opinion of General Atterbury of the Pennsylvania, who thinks that the New Haven and the Boston & Maine should be consolidated and then controlled by or consolidated with the Pennsylvania; the idea of Mr. Bernet of the Chesapeake & Ohio Nickle Plate System that it would be advantageous to New England to assign the B. & M. to his system, and the contention of Mr. Crowley of the New York Central that his system does not desire nor intend to relinquish the Boston & Albany. One exception, however, is taken, and that is that the Maritime Group believes it would be better for the future of New England water-borne commerce and domestic commerce and industry as well if the Van Sweringen interests acquired control of the B. & M.

Direct management of the New England roads, whether controlled or owned outright by trunk lines, should be in responsible and competent New England hands, sympathetic with the interests of the section, the report says.

"The service rendered by the Boston & Albany is the best possible evidence that the New England roads under trunk line ownership would not sink to the status of branch line railroads."

## Arab Chiefs Ban Raids During Talk Over Rival Claims

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM, June 6—A statement signed by Emir Abdullah, just published officially here, announces a proclamation issued simultaneously by him and Ibn Saud May 30, prohibiting raiding by tribesmen in these territories during and after the conference, to be held shortly at Wady Sirhan, between Captain Glubb, British intelligence officer attached to the Department of Security in Transjordan, and Sheik Aziz Ibnzaid, inspector of tribes in Nejd and Hejaz.

They are to discuss all claims in regard to raids that have occurred between Transjordan and Nejd for more than a year. The Emir's representatives, while seeking a settlement of past claims, will formulate a general rule for immediate coöperation between Transjordan and Nejd-Hejaz, with a view of prohibiting future raids.

### Wants League Plea On Women's Equality

MRS. ANNA MARDEN DeYO

## Women Urged To Prepare For Citizen's Part

### World W. C. T. U. Board to Present Appeal to Toronto Parley

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, June 6—An appeal to women to educate themselves for citizenship so that they "may initiate measures and support such officers as will protect women and children in homes, and will promote purity, peace and the outlawing of the liquor traffic," was approved yesterday by the executive board of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union and will be presented to the delegates at the convention in session here.

The appeal will be coupled with a plea to the League of Nations to make proposals for each nation to grant to married women the right to preserve their own nationality.

The interest of the W. C. T. U. members in citizenship and the nationality rights of married women was expressed in an address by Mrs. Anna Marden DeYo of Evanston, Ill., secretary of the United States branch of the organization.

Mrs. DeYo traced the steps which have been taken to protect these rights and said: "We confidently expect the League of Nations to recommend uniform legislation to give women of all nations the nationality rights now enjoyed by the women of Belgium, Finland, France, Norway, Sweden, and the United States."

It is expected that the convention also will take action as the executive board has done, against "habit-forming drugs," urging physicians to exercise caution in their medical practice, advising against "self-prescription," and calling upon the nations to limit their production, importation and sale to medical and so-called natural scientific needs of the world.

Total abstinence and the same high moral standards for men as for women are also to be recommended.

Youth's answer to the challenge of liquor is being presented in the form of two patriotic rolls, one from Canada and one from the United States.

Miss Winona Jewell has announced the United States goal as 1,000,000 signatures by this autumn, 606,546 of which are now in hand. She has brought to the convention 100 signatures from each of the five states which have the most names, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa, California and Ohio.

The Canadian pledges are being presented by Miss Rosamund Duff.

"This is our welcome," Miss Duff said, "but there is a great sorrow in our hearts. Alcohol, the curse of the world, has found a safe refuge and shrine in our midst. The liquor traffic wanted to find a respectable way and chose government control. We have our eight different control systems.

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## BRITISH ACT AS ARBITERS FOR EUROPE

### Talks With Reich Envoys to Have Regard for French Opinion

### LONDON'S WELCOME WAS SPONTANEOUS

### Berlin's Spokesmen Declare Economic Situation Demands Coöperation of World

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent
By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 6—The arrival of the German Ministers, Dr. Heinrich Bruening and Dr. Julius Curtius, in England as the guests of Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, and Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, properly arouses the greatest interest. In some quarters it is expected that considerable good will come of these conversations. In other quarters there is undisguised apprehension.

Everybody has admitted the usefulness of personal contacts which, since the World War, have often led to the happiest results. They promote understanding and foster friendship. But there still remains something of the old pre-war suspicions of arrangements which may be made by two nations behind the back of a third.

It would be a pity were these unfounded fears of Anglo-German bargaining at the expense of France to be allowed to interfere with the frank exchange of views which has never been more necessary. Britain has taken every step to remove objections by postponing the date of the visit until after the League of Nations Council had dealt with the Austro-German project of economic union.

**No Decisions Possible**

There cannot be a question of secret negotiations. The sojourn will be informal, but whatever is done will be immediately communicated to France. Certainly no decisions can be taken. Besides, Britain has abundantly proved it has no desire to lean especially either to the French or the German side.

It has renounced the system of alliances and ententes. It regards such special associations as dangerous in that they inevitably provoke counter associations. They falsify international debates and are detrimental to just settlements.

If there is one feature of Britain's policy which is perfectly plain it is its desire to hold the balances level. Ever since Locarno England stands officially committed equally to France and Germany. It has become by force of circumstances, by treaty obligations and by temperament a sort of arbiter of the continent.

Even between France and Italy it serves as an intermediary. Between France and Germany its intervention can only be conciliatory. Britain's predestined place is to stand, not as a partisan of any nation, but as an impartial friend of all continental nations.

**Need for Encouragement**

The French protest that the British attitude may encourage Germany. But Germany has immense need of encouragement in the dark days through which it is passing. If there are unpleasant manifestations, such as those of the Steel Helmets; if there are exaggerated demands, it is because many Germans consider the situation as almost desperate.

Something must be done and done quickly if Germany is to survive economic perturbations. It needs to be protected against its own extremists, who are unquestionably the product of unhappy circumstances and whose pressure on Government would diminish if conditions improved.

It is hardly to be denied that Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius are moderate in their demands and methods. If they come up against a mere blank wall of refusal, if they can find nobody who will listen to them, it will not be Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius who will renew the German plea, but others whose manners and demands will be vastly different.

The moral force which Germany will find in this visit which helps further to replace Germany on a footing of equality, which it has never quite attained since its defeat, is itself exceedingly precious. Of real practical value will be discussions on the need of revision of reparation payments which has become again urgent and acute. Indeed Chequers should be a momentous stage on the road to Geneva.

**Welcomed by Officials**

The German statesmen were welcomed by the British nation yesterday with simple and cordial ceremony. Their presence was greeted by the British press and British people as symbolizing a new partnership of peace.

In Southampton Harbor the British destroyer H. M. S. Winchester steamed out to Spithead to meet the S. S. Hamburg, and after the courtesies of naval salute took aboard the distinguished German visitors.

It was an impressive gesture of this new era of Anglo-German relationships; for it was not long ago these two fleets were at grips in the greatest of all struggles. Yesterday it was a unit of the British fleet which made a surprise appearance to give hospitality to the representatives of a former enemy nation on what may easily prove a notable mission of peace.

As Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius stepped on English soil they passed through a naval guard of honor standing at attention with bayonets fixed. The reception was without display or public demonstration. But its formality soon gave place to unrestrained cordiality as the German

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

### Defenders of Democracy in Reich's Troublous Days

DR. JULIUS CURTIUS, Foreign Minister

DR. HEINRICH BRUENING, Chancellor

# CHEQUERS LENDS RURAL SETTING TO REICH VISIT

## Britain and Germany in Similar Conditions of Economic Strain

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 6—With a unanimous note of sympathy and the friendliness of press comment echoing in their ears, the German Ministers drove off this morning, and within a half hour of their departure from busy London were in the country lanes which took them to the quietude of Chequers, the Prime Minister's country home.

In this Old World rural setting there began today the exchange of views between the most notable German leaders since Dr. Gustav Stresemann and British Ministers, who have distinguished themselves in international affairs, together with a few personal friends.

Sincerest sympathy for Germany's social and economic plight is not blinding the realist English to the present deadlock in the world's long promised financial recovery, and satisfaction is expressed that the German Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, and Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister, as shown in their press statement last night, fairly appreciate the inability of Britain to offer individual relief for the Reich's difficulties.

### Similarity in Conditions

In the present precarious state of the British budget, a reduction of revenue by £10,000,000, which would be the effect of postponement of the transfer of conditional annuities, might have serious consequences, especially at a moment when the Labor Government is faced with the formidable task of restoring the actuarial basis of the unemployment insurance fund.

A striking similarity is noted in German and British conditions since the latest German emergency decree, depriving agricultural laborers and youths under 21 of state support, must alienate Socialist sympathy which is indispensable to the Bruening Government. Similar danger threatens the MacDonald Cabinet as the result of the unemployment insurance interim report.

Britain could of course invoke the clause of the Anglo-American debt funding agreement, permitting postponement of the payment of principal, but it would be a menace to British credit, and City opinion is likely to impose a veto.

### Tripartite Talks Proposed

Another suggestion which is indeed in line with the Government's foreign policy is receiving serious consideration—namely, that the Chequers informal conversations should be subsequently widened to include French Ministers, and that a tripartite understanding be devised to arrange temporary relief for Germany plus a joint démarche with the United States.

Franco-German rapprochement is known to be the bedrock of British continental policy, and economics has always been the best avenue of approach, since Britain obviously derives no advantage from each pursuing independent action. It is understood that certain bankers and economists associated with drafting the Dawes and Young plans have been invited to visit Chequers Sunday.

In this connection considerable significance is attached to the proposal advanced today by Francis W. Hirst, former editor of the Economist, who argues that as an immediate step toward alleviation of German economic distress the scale of reparation payments be made to rise or fall in accordance with rise or fall in the purchasing power of gold.

It is recognized that increase in gold values by some 30 per cent since adoption of the Young plan is heavily responsible for Germany's unlooked-for reparation burden. Ramsay MacDonald has himsself made pointed reference to this aspect of the problem in a public statement.

### Debts and Price Levels

On this point Mr. Hirst contends that "mere justice and common sense must largely suggest to the statesmen of creditor countries that they ought now without further delay to recognize this grievance and provide a remedy. The only just and practicable remedy available at the moment is to apply the index number of prices to the Young annuities and to war debts. I am hopeful the British Government will give the lead by expressing its agreement with this simple principle."

Out of the many differing interpretations which are placed upon the significance of the Anglo-German visit, the conclusion that it marks the beginning of a new balance of power, previously discussed in this paper, is confirmed in various comments of the British press today. "Does this visit," remarks the Saturday Review, for example, "mark a revival of a balance of power as the cardinal factor in British diplomacy?" "That this doctrine is as applicable today as ever," it adds, "is an admitted fact, and the presence of the German statesmen may well be the outward recognition of it. We rather hope this proves to be the case. Balance of power has stood this country in good stead in the past, and, provided its principles are rightly understood and applied, it may be equally valuable in the future."

### Shift in Balance Foreseen

The fact is that in recent years the Foreign Office has appeared, sometimes contrary to what seemed to be the general opinion, to tip the balance in favor of France, the reason probably being the desire not to disturb, for the present at least, the structure of Europe as built by the peace treaties.

Perhaps the most notable divergence between the official and general view was the policy of giving way to French demands in the Preparatory Disarmament Commission in the praiseworthy desire to obtain some kind of draft treaty.

Economic stress and the Austro-German customs scheme, it is thought, have now convinced official opinion too that the European structure is certain to be remolded in the not distant future; therefore a shift in the balance is essential.

It is not unlikely that the British will i nthe future follow more readily their own instincts, supporting Germany or France according to their own feeling of which is right in a given situation, a dynamic shift likely to be considerably felt.

Opinion here notices that Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius are so much taken up with financial questions that they do not so much as mention disarmament, but probably this is where Mr. Henderson is certain to have something strong to say.

# British Act as Europe's Arbiters In Talks With Reich Envoys

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders, escorted by the Hampshire constabulary, advanced toward the improvised platform where the Mayor and principal citizens of Southampton waited to pay them civil tribute.

At Waterloo station, London, the German statesmen stepped from the train to meet the welcoming handclasps of their hosts, and heard the warm spontaneous greeting of others who were there. They left at once for their hotel.

With a smile and a handshake for each, the German ministers established with foreign journalists the same friendly informal relations which distinguish this from other European political visits.

Dr. Bruening, speaking in fluent English, affirmed the purpose of the Chequers' talk was a "friendly and frank" discussion of the many difficulties besetting every country, with consequent dangers to industrial, agricultural and working classes.

With special reference to Germany's case he explained that when the Young plan was deliberated, it was intended to make possible a reduction in the German internal burden of 700,000,000 marks, instead of which despite a severe paring of expenses there had been an increase of 2,500,000,000 marks.

Pursuit of a sound financial policy—four times in 14 months the government has been compelled to raise taxation and cut expenditure—was constituting, he said, the most urgent political problem expressed in growing radicalism. The German Government, he added, is entirely conscious that no one power such as England coming to the rescue could cope with a situation which could only be remedied by the friendly coöperation of all nations.

Dr. Curtius said a few words of thanks for the "especially friendly welcome," of Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Henderson and other members of the cabinet at the station and the destroyer escort, desiring their gratitude to be expressed through the world's press.

### Continent Watches Closely

The visit of the Berlin spokesmen is being watched on the continent with exceptional interest.

It would not be straining paradox too far to say that when statesmen meet formally, ceremoniously, with a definite and declared agenda of problems for discussion, their meeting is regarded as relatively unimportant.

It is when they meet in friendly fashion, without specific program, to chat of Shakespeare and music, and incidentally to glance at the European political situation, that the chancelleries are agitated.

There is nothing new in these international calls, marked by varying degrees of courtesy and cordiality. They were frequent enough before the war. But they then almost always aroused suspicions. The diplomatic theory was that the Ministers (or the rulers) of one country could not pay their respects to the Ministers (or rulers) of another country without some sinister design against a third country. Often this suspicion was justified.

What was done officially, in the presence of secretaries, and duly recorded in documents, could be checked; but who could check the secret understandings, who could define the significance of winks? These men, sitting at their ease in private rooms, with closed doors and windows, were disturbing figures; and the diplomatists left outside tried to interpret their shadows on the blind.

### All Interests Considered

The real point about the new diplomacy is that it permits statesmen to meet both publicly and privately. It assumes that while protecting their own interests they are thinking of the interests of all. It is not now good form to suppose that they are plotting against another nation. They are no longer dark conspirators, but are coöperators in the great task of putting Europe and the world to rights.

This new idea was fostered by the League of Nations. It is possible to hold very different opinions about the League; but it certainly serves, first, to give expression to the notion of international collaboration as a substitute for international rivalry; and second, to provide a common meeting place for the representatives of all the nations.

Geneva was neutral territory. There ministers met without arousing distrust. They were tacitly pledged not to form combinations among themselves; not to make alliances which would provoke counter-alliances. Their motto was the motto of the Three Musketeers: Each for all and all for each.

Possibly it can be urged that the ideal has not always been fulfilled, and that there have been clearly characterized divisions even at Geneva. But in general it can truly be said that ministerial meetings were welcomed as indicating rapprochement, and not distrusted as maneuvers against third parties.

### Met Under League Sign

By extension, Ministers met elsewhere than at Geneva under the sign of the League of Nations. They had, for example, very fruitful meetings at Locarno. It was obvious that these meetings too had a good purpose.

Moreover, Ministers on their way to Geneva would call on each other, and discuss the problems which frequently affected them only indirectly as Ministers of particular countries, but affected them acutely as members of the League. British Ministers passing through Paris took the opportunity of exchanging greetings with French Ministers, and everybody was pleased and nobody perturbed.

Yet when the British Ministers invited the German Ministers to visit London there was considerable outcry in France. There can be no doubt that the intentions of the British Ministers were perfectly innocent, and it is unjust to attribute to the German Ministers any improper designs. Their unique object was, in furthering their own interests, to further the common interests of Europe.

It is well to understand the continental viewpoint. In the first place, the original date of the planned meeting fell shortly after the Austro-German move toward economic union which is condemned by France and the Little Entente as the first step toward the forbidden Anschluss. That Austro-German move was to be discussed at the League of Nations meeting in May. The German visit to England before the League of Nations meeting looked like a British indorsement of German policy. It could be described as "contempt of court," since it looked like ostentatious approval of a matter that was sub judice.

### Dates Were Accidental

The smallest examination of the circumstances, however, revealed that the dates were accidental. Immediately the British Government removed all ground for suspicion by postponing the German visit to the month of June, so that it could not be urged that there was Anglo-German connivance in an attempt to manipulate the League Council.

The suggestion was always foolish; for if two countries really want to make private arrangements they will make them through private emissaries and not draw the attention of the world on themselves. As for the indorsement of the Anschluss, it was never anticipated when the original invitation was given.

In view of possible misinterpretation, the British Government wisely changed the date. But even now it must be confessed that there is a certain misgiving in continental countries. Do these special visits of ministers from one country to ministers of another country lie too far outside the orbit of the League, which, as a universal institution, furnishing a common meeting-place, stood in some sense as sponsor of ministerial meetings, and guaranteed their innocuousness?

It is typical of our time, when so many well-meaning efforts on behalf of peace are made, when so many projects are put forward, sometimes contradictory and occasionally mischievous, when so many institutions for the advancement of peace are established, that nobody should have thought out a code for ministerial meetings.

They have been accepted, more or less under the auspices of the League, as harmless and indeed helpful. But it would be easy, by taking them outside the radius of the League, to arouse all the old suscpicions that attached to the tête-à-têtes of two countries.

### Problems Concern France

It is true that England and Germany may have problems peculiarly their own; but all the major problems at least equally concern France. Any hint of the Anschluss concerns France and the Little Entente. The revision of treaties concerns France and the Little Entente and Poland.

The Young plan and reaprations in general concern France. Disarmament concerns France. A variety of other questions which are under discussion caused France to regard with a certain anxiety anything which has even the appearance of bringing Great Britain and Germany to a special understanding from which France may feel itself excluded.

The greatest tact, therefore, is needed to prevent a revival of the old French fear that Great Britain instinctively ranges itself against the continental power which is strongest.

Happily it now seems to be appreciated that, just as the many meetings of French and German ministers have brought about a reconciliation of which nobody is jealous, of which everybody approves, so the meeting of British and German ministers will mark another stage in European reconciliation, and cannot possibly have undesirable results in the diplomatic domain. There cannot be diplomatic results without the consent of France after free discussion. It is rather because it fosters friendships, than because it solves problems, that the German visit to British soil should be welcomed.

## Mantle of British Privacy Covers Informal Talks With German Spokesmen

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Privacy, that precious quality of English life, is the "presiding genius" while the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Germany are the guests of Ramsay MacDonald at Chequers, the Old-World country seat which is the haven of rest for British Prime Ministers.

Although certainly the opportunity was established and will be fully utilized for an exchange of views between the two Governments on the major issues of world politics, Germans in London are emphatic that the great value of this journey lies in the quiet informal atmosphere for such discussion, not otherwise obtainable.

Personal appearances in Paris or Berlin of the chief officers of state of a foreign power invariably awaken so much agitation and gossip that it is almost impossible for any useful work to be done. There is, too, on the Continent a more tenacious tradition of formality about any political visit than in the democratic England of today. As for Geneva, where such appearances are now the rule rather than the exception, the lack of privacy and, still more, restfulness is becoming a real problem.

It is not, of course, the first time that a representative of German diplomacy has slipped out of the meshes of the Wilhelmstrasse.

The late Dr. Gustav Stresemann himself came to London for the ceremony of signing the Locarno Pact. His colleagues, Dr. Marx and Dr. Luther, had attended the London Conference on Reparations—which also dealt with evacuation of the Ruhr—in the previous year.

Even before the World War it was not unknown for highly placed Germans to go over to England to obtain first-hand knowledge of the latest political developments and the trend of opinion. Such visits were a curious blend of diplomatic and social amenities.

Now Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius go to London at the very height of the season, yet society is barely taking cognizance of the fact. The change that has come over British political and social life could hardly be more strikingly illustrated.

# Pilots of German Ship of State Must Find Way in Untried Seas

## Curtius, Foreign Minister, Studies Course Closely Before Starting

## Bruening, the Chancellor, Taciturn and Courageous in Facing Storms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Dr. Julius Curtius, the Foreign Minister of the Reich and the successor of the late Dr. Gustav Stresemann, may best be characterized as a thorough gentleman—a cultured man from a cultured family.

It is always evident that he would much rather convince his opponent by arguments, than by shouting him down. And what he may lack in temperament and in oratorical display he certainly makes good by methodical thinking. When he leans back and puts the tips of his fingers together one knows that one may expect to enjoy a well-balanced, carefully thought-out dissertation.

The calmness displayed by Dr. Curtius, however, by no means denotes lack of courage. On the contrary, Dr. Curtius has courage, very much so. Everyone knows to what vehement attacks Dr. Stresemann had been exposed and it took courage to tread in his footsteps, as the present Foreign Minister is doing. Dr. Curtius had this qualification.

When he came into office, he calmly remarked that he enjoyed considerable stamina, inferring he did not apprehend the arrows of his opponents. And to be Foreign Minister of the Reich at this time certainly demands personal valor. There is not only the practically united front of the former Allies to be faced, but any Foreign Minister pursuing a policy of reconciliation must reckon with being fought by the Fascists and other extreme elements in this country. And political fights in post-war Germany are by no means child's play and cannot be compared to anything abroad.

When the late Chancellor, Dr. Hermann Mueller, called Dr. Curtius to his post after the passing of Dr. Stresemann, those who wished an uninterruptedly peaceful foreign policy heaved a sigh of relief, knowing that Dr. Stresemann's work was in good hands.

It is sometimes difficult to resist comparing Dr. Curtius with Dr. Stresemann, and it certainly was not easy for the present Foreign Minister to be the successor of one of the greatest statesmen of post-war Europe.

Dr. Stresemann had the great gift of letting himself go, of being open to inspiration, adapting himself to the surrounding atmosphere and of carrying his audience with him.

Dr. Curtius is different. He is a lawyer by profession. Before he was called to take over the foreign affairs of the Reich he had been Minister of Economic Affairs. He weighs his words carefully. He will not permit himself to be carried away by words or lose himself in high-sounding phrases. But he is able to capture the interest of his listeners by his exact thinking. As one who knew both Dr. Stresemann and Dr. Curtius well, once said: Stresemann captured by his easy going, Curtius by his correctness.

Dr. Curtius's home follows the tradition of the old-time German families and arranges little house concerts, in which members of the family and guests participate in delightful chamber music. Dr. Curtius, like Dr. Albert Einstein, plays the violin. In its music he may often find rest and diversion from the cares of his post which are many. No matter how much work lies behind him, he will always appear calm and friendly and alert.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Dr. Heinrich Bruening, the Chancellor, as yet appears to the German people like a man of mystery. Few know his feelings, few his intentions. His friends are reluctant to speak about him. He is the silent man at the helm of the ship called the German Reich who is steering it through a storm which is perhaps the worst it has encountered since the World War. But he shows no apprehension and his calm and determination have a quieting effect. He is the first Chancellor who has fought in the trenches. He had joined the ranks as a volunteer; he volunteered to lead a special storm detachment; he was made an officer as a reward for his bravery. The experience of the war undoubtedly overshadows his thoughts and actions.

The mystery seemingly surrounding him is due to his silence. Dr. Bruening is very cautious in what he says and how he says it. He is moreover exceedingly sensitive and tries not to hurt other people's feelings. Thus he will hesitate to tell a person he does not like him. He would rather remain silent. And he certainly would not tell him the opposite, his friends say. He will never let himself go in his expressions. Like so many people who speak little, he knows how to listen and thus his ear may win him friends whom his tongue is not able to capture.

Dr. Bruening is a phenomenal worker. He can converse on almost every subject, it is said. Like most busy people he has divided his day most carefully. Since he is a bachelor and thus has no family ties and since he lives a very sober, almost ascetic life, he is able to devote all his time to his work. In the Chancellor's palace he occupies only a few rooms, though he could easily live in a luxurious suite if he so chose. He loves to talk on politics and social science. He speaks fluent English, as he studied in England, and he reads a good deal in English. There is a saying that he goes to bed with The Times and gets up with the Daily Herald.

This taciturn Westphalian, without family and with a few cherished friends, has the courage to sacrifice popularity for what he deems best for his country. He was the first to face the parties and to insist on his constitutional right as Chancellor to govern after years of party haggling and party interference in government affairs almost wrecking parliamentarism in the young German Republic.

He was the first in many years to insist that the Reich, the federal states, the communes, the people, should cut down expenses so as to enable the country to pull through the present financial crisis. When the Fascist victory at the last elections blurred the political outlook, he remained silent until the atmosphere had cleared.

There is an inward fire in this silent man, an ardent love for his country. He is bent on pursuing a policy which is more independent of the frowns and smiles of the former allies. Trying to define the present Chancellor's character, a friend of his described Dr. Brunning's ideals as: Nationalism, Socialism, Christianity and Democracy.

## PRATT ELECTED HEAD OF FORESTRY GROUP

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 6 (AP)—George D. Pratt of New York yesterday was reëelected president of the American Forestry Association at the concluding business session of the annual convention here.

Two new directors were named: C. Arthur Bruce, Tennessee, and Joy Morton, Illinois. Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the President, was elected as one of the vice-presidents.

## LINDBERGH SAYS FLIGHT WILL BE 'THIS SUMMER'

(Continued from Page 1)

ing both transmitters and receivers, capable of sending several hundred miles by day and about 3000 miles by night, it was said. Besides his usual food and water supply sufficient for two months, he will carry camping equipment and a rubber boat.

The trip is being arranged solely as a vacation, it was said, and Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh will make no long record-breaking hops, nor will they attempt to maintain a course or time schedule. They have not decided when they will return to the United States but "have not thought of coming back in 'any other way'" than by air, the Colonel said. They will travel in a leisurely manner and their inclinations will probably decide their itinerary and the length of their stops in various parts of the Orient, it was said.

Mrs. Lindbergh, who is now a licensed pilot, will take turns at the controls.

Should Colonel Lindbergh decide to take the great circle route, his course would probably lie in part over territory covered by the United States Army fliers on their round-the-world flight in 1924, when they flew northwest from the Scilly Islands to Iceland, and thence across to Greenland and Labrador. Last year German fliers, headed by Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, flew to New York from Germany in a Dornier flying boat by way of Iceland, Labrador and Nova Scotia.

### Japan to Welcome Fliers

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The American Embassy in Tokyo advised the State Department today it had been informally indicated at the Japanese Foreign Office that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his wife would be welcome in Japan on their Far Eastern air tour. Enthusiastic messages of welcome also were received by the department from representatives of the newspapers Tokyo Nichi Nichi, Osaka Mainichi, and Tokyo Hochi Shimbun.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Marguerite Bennett, Fort Worth, Tex.
Mrs. Alice H. Loebe, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Clara A. Harms, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Anna Bahr, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Margaret Tubb, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Miriam A. Klyce, Memphis, Tenn.
Thomas Ithamar Klyce, Memphis, Tenn.
Mrs. Vera E. Krout, Denver, Colo.
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Mrs. Pearl M. Brown, West Somerville, Mass.
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Miss Myrtle E. Nordstrom, Long Beach, Calif.

## RUSSIA'S WHEAT ACREAGE INCREASED

MOSCOW, June 6 (AP)—Despite unfavorable weather conditions which caused a delay in starting the spring sowing of grain, the Agricultural Commissariat reported today that 188,500,000 acres had been planted up to June 1, which is 75.5 per cent of the Five-Year-Plan schedule.

If the cool spring weather continues the sowing should be completed about June 15. At present 55,212,500 acres of wheat are planted, about 78.9 per cent of the plan; 7,812,500 of corn, 62.5 per cent; 1,112,500 cotton, or 106.3 per cent, and 25,000 tobacco, 11.1 per cent. The total sowing compares with 174,432,500 acres in the same period of 1930.

## CALIFORNIA SCHOOL HONORS BOSTON MAN

LOS ANGELES, June 6—In honoring E. Ray Speare, treasurer of Boston University, who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Business Administration today, the Universtiy of Southern California becomes the first to recognize and reward New England achievement in the field of industrial research.

The honor accorded to Mr. Speare had its origin 24 years ago when he instituted, in memory of his father, the first industrial fellowship in the United States. It first went into effect at the University of Kansas where Prof. Robert Kennedy Duncan was in charge of the chemistry department.

## CELLINI FORGERY REVEALED

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Government scientists peering through microscopes have discovered that a copper shield, credited to the Italian sculptor, Benvenuto Cellini, and offered to the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York for $200,000 is a skilled electrotype reproduction.

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# PHILLIPS EXETER CELEBRATES 150 YEARS' SERVICE

## Dr. Hopkins Delivers Chief Address at Observances at the Academy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EXETER, N. H., June 6—A century and a half of unparalleled progress in the field of academic training which has woven into the name of the school founded by Dr. John Phillips the richest traditions in American culture, was celebrated here today. Captains of industry, men connected with finance and affairs of state, returned to the scenes of their early schooling to pay tribute to the accomplishments of Phillips Exeter Academy and the ideals on which its attainments are founded.

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College; Thomas W. Lamont of the banking house of J. P. Morgan, and John G. Winant, Governor of New Hampshire, were among the noted persons received today by Dr. Lewis Perry, principal of the school, the eighth since its founding in 1781.

Another noted visitor who strolled on the lawns of its shaded campus today was Dr. George W. Gale, who was graduated in the class of 1850. Several years were to elapse after young Gale was graduated before Abraham Lincoln forsook the political stumps on the Illinois prairie in the campaign against Stephen A. Douglas for the United States Senate to come to New York to deliver an address at the Cooper Union on the evils of slavery before continuing on his way to Exeter to see how the boy, Robert, was getting on with his studies.

High in the academy belfry a student carved his initials, "D. W." back in 1796, who in later years was to carve his name in the history of the nation, a political giant whose eloquent oratory was to make the "Seventh of March" a landmark in the annals of American statecraft. Four years ahead of Daniel Webster at Exeter was Lewis Cass, first Governer of Michigan, a Secretary of State, a Minister to France, and twice a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. In 1807, Edward Everett left the halls of Exeter for a career that was to distinguish him as a Secretary of State, and president of Harvard College; a man of letters, whose powers of speech were the prelude to Lincoln's address at the dedication of the national cemetery at Gettysburg during the closing days of the Civil War.

"No one can measure the beneficial effects upon American higher education of the long line of outstanding scholars from this academy who year by year have gone up to the colleges," declared Dr. Hopkins in the principal address before 2000 people. "If, in these brief moments of retrospect, we jump over the centuries from the days of the establishment of the first universities and schools to the fulfillment of John Phillips's dream, let this be said: the conditions of life changed less from the years of the ancient foundations of Bologna and Salerno, of Paris and Oxford and Cambridge, of Eaton and Harrow to the year of the establishment of this school than they have changed in the century and a half since Exeter's birth."

Mr. Lamont '88 presided at the alumni luncheon. Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, of Phillips Andover Academy, also spoke. He said that he was proud to have the "privilege of bringing you the friendly greetings and most cordial good wishes of your sister school at Andover which shares with you the prized distinction of bearing the Phillips name." Dr. Stearns paid tribute to the principal of Exeter through whose influence, he said, "suspicious and distrusts of the past have given place to wholesome and friendly coöperation."

The baseball team from Andover was scheduled to meet the Exeter nine in the annual game at the conclusion of the anniversary celebration late in the afternoon. Most of the alumni and other guests planned to remain for the game.

# Freight Rate Raise Move Is Protested

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 6—Distributors of fresh fruits and vegetables today expressed vigorous opposition to a horizontal increase of railroad freight rates recently proposed by railroad executives.

Through the National League of Commission Merchants they warned carriers that any program of rate increase will meet strenuous opposition. The league declared that its members are already paying an unreasonable freight rate.

Approximately 1,000,000 carloads of fruits and vegetables were carried by the railroads in 1930, for which the carriers collected $268,780,105, while the price paid to the producers and growers was $689,518,139, the league states.

On the basis of these figures, according to the league's study, the railroads collected for freight 54.91 per cent of the farm value, or in other words, charged a sum equal to more than half the total received by producers for growing, harvesting and preparing these commodities for shipment.

The league is of the opinion that instead of being raised such total charges should be reduced "to encourage greater consumption of these commodities, in the belief that this would increase the tonnage handled by the carriers to a degree that would equalize or exceed the total revenues received under the present rates."

# Montevideo Picked For 1932 Sessions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 6—The governing board of the Pan-American Union decided yesterday to hold the seventh Pan-American Conference in Montevideo, Uruguay, in December, 1932. The date was suggested by Dr. J. Varela, Uruguayan Minister to the United States.

The last conference met at Havana, Cuba, in 1928. The list of subjects to be discussed at the conference was ordered transmitted to the governments of the American republics for examination and study and on the basis of the replies a definite program will be drawn up by the governing board in the fall.

A plan of coöperative action between American nations in cases of national disasters was outlined in a report approved by the board. The report advises that the Pan-American Union transmit to member governments reports on the conditions prevailing in any country that has suffered a disaster.

# Tent City Erected To House 4-H Clubs

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—A tent city has been erected almost within the shadow of the Washington Monument to shelter the pick of the United States farm youth at the fifth annual national boys and girls 4-H Club camp.

One hundred and fifty-six of them, representing 40 states, will arrive June 17 and stay until June 23 to engage in round table discussions of farm and home problems, sightseeing and recreation. The boys and girls were chosen on the basis of their work in clubs carried on coöperatively by the agriculture department and State agricultural colleges. Each state is allowed a quota of two boys, two girls and two club leaders.

The assemblies will be held in the new National Museum auditorium near by at which speakers, including Lieut.-Commander Charles Rosendahl, commander of the new dirigible Akron, will address the boys and girls.

# Independent Store Does Most Business

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Census statistics give the independent merchant a big preponderance of business over that done by chain stores.

Figures made public by the Department of Commerce showed yesterday that in 1929 the independents supplied slightly more than half the needs of cities of a million or more population and 72 per cent in those housing from 10,000 to 30,000. For the entire country, based on reports from 485 cities, the independents sold 63 per cent of all goods.

National and sectional chain stores did business ranging from 13 per cent of the total in cities of from 10,000 to 30,000 people to 19 for cities of 250,000 and more. Local chain stores systems owned by local interests supplied 19½ per cent of the total needs.

Retail sales in the 485 cities in 1929 totaled $15,106,308,247.

# Federal Building Program Aids Many

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 6—President Hoover's vast public construction program to increase employment and stimulate business has had appreciable influence in adding to the number of workers.

According to figures made public at the White House today, there were 419,000 more persons employed on government projects and allied activities June 1 this year than a year ago, and it is estimated this number will increase to 569,000 by Sept. 1, 1931.

The upward trend of employment on these building enterprises is shown by the following figures: January, 1930, there were 1,137,000 at work. By October of the same year the number had increased to 1,319 000. At present it is around 1,556,000 and by September it is estimated the total employed will come to 1,706,000.

## Losing Part of His Brood

# JUSTICE OFFICE CALLED LAX IN HILL TAX CASE

## Couzens Says Government Failed to Push Estate Claim

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 6—Criticism of the handling of a large estate tax case was leveled today against the Department of Justice by James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan.

In substance Mr. Couzens charged that the department failed to press suit for collection of $1,130,818 in additional taxes on the estate of Mrs. James J. Hill, widow of the famous railroad magnate, that a Board of Tax Appeals had awarded to the Government.

This failure to press the case, Mr. Couzens asserted, was carried out despite an order by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, then Assistant Attorney-General to press the matter. John G. Sargent, then Attorney-General, without reciting reasons for his action, signed an order directing the United States Attorney not to pursue the matter further, Mr. Couzens declared.

Mr. Couzens further alleged that William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, then in private practice, was the attorney for Mrs. Hill and drew up trust agreements transferring $16,000,000 in gifts to relatives at a time when Mrs. Hill was seriously ill. Mrs. Hill passed on two years after these gifts were effected, Mr. Couzens asserts.

The Treasury, according to his account, held that these transfers were anticipatory and that the estate was subject to an additional tax. This decision was affirmed by a Federal District Court.

The issue was appealed. In that case, Mr. Couzens charges, Mr. Mitchell, then serving as United States Solicitor-General made no oral argument in defense of the Treasury's position and the case was decided against the Government. Then, despite Mrs. Willebrandt's desire to carry the matter to the United States Supreme Court, it was dropped, Mr. Couzens alleges.

Mr. Couzens raised the question of this case with Mr. Mitchell in an exchange of letters with him in the latter part of March. Mr. Mitchell replied on an inquiry by Mr. Couzens for explanation that the challenge had been instituted by Thomas D. Schall (R.), Senator from Minnesota, with whom Mr. Mitchell had had a serious difference over patronage.

This statement Mr. Couzens characterized as "unfair," that he had obtained his seats from a Senate by the international ramping figure of the then Democratic boss. Mr. Mitchell asks the Government and has not been prosecuted guilty in the appeal and why the case had not been allowed to go to the Supreme Court. To this letter Mr. Mitchell has never received a reply, Mr. Couzens declared, although he declared in force the same publicity and today made known his charges.

# $35,606,679 ADDED TO WORLD BANK ASSETS IN MAY

## Jump Held Confidence Sign; $414,565,286 Is Total Now

By Cable to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BASEL, Switzerland, June 6—The monthly report of the Bank for International Settlements issued today, reveals that at the end of May, 1931, the bank has increased its assets by [illegible] since April, 1931.

This is the largest increase in the bank's history and added is more than half of the bank's total assets when the new balance sheet was issued July 31, 1930. This increase, which brings the bank's total assets to [illegible] is accounted for by increases in every single item of the bank's assets.

The same proportion is maintained between the six subdivisions of the bank's assets so that the increases are evenly distributed in all phases of its activity. Time funds at interest, not exceeding six months, continue to represent the largest share of the bank's assets, with 44.5 per cent, which is supplemented by 1.4 per cent of time funds at periods between three and six months.

Thus more than half the bank's capital can be called in at short notice, while 6.5 per cent further funds are deposited at sight. Commercial bills, bankers acceptances and treasury notes again figure more than 30 per cent of the capital while the remainder is distributed in sundry bills and investments of which only 2 per cent is placed for periods of more than one year.

The increased capital of the bank is interpreted here as reflecting augmented confidence in the bank's stability and progress as a result of the annual meeting May 19. The increase in one month of nearly 10 per cent in total assets represents a growth which is highly creditable in a banking institution whose constitution makes caution and conservatism compulsory.

The bank's liabilities included a reserve fund for the first time. Profit during the first year's operation permitted establishment of a fund of some $750,000, but about $1,400,000 more was allocated as profits to shareholders and depositors.

Other items in the bank's liabilities, including long-term deposits, short-term and sight deposits, remain in the same proportion as in previous months.

It is felt here the notable increase in the bank's balance sheet affords the best proof of the success of its first year, and wisdom of continuance during the second year of policies which will contribute to the bank's rôle in liquidating the financial heritages of the World War and forming an international organ for peace.

# Capone Indicted As Tax Evader

CHICAGO, June 6 (AP)—Alphonse Capone today faced the possibility of a 32-year penitentiary sentence and a fine of $30,000 for alleged evasion of the government income tax.

This is the maximum sentence possible if he is convicted on the charges on which he surrendered yesterday, following his indictment by a federal grand jury. He posted a $50,000 bond and was released.

The indictments containing six felony and two misdemeanor counts, and alleging a government tax claim of $215,080.45 marked the culmination of two years of investigation under the direction by A. P. Madden, chief of the special intelligence department of the Internal Revenue Department.

The indictments constituted but one of a series of blows the Government has struck at Capone. Within a few hours after the news of Capone's indictment became public, Sam Guzik, one of his lieutenants, was on his way to the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan.

Almost simultaneously federal agents announced they had broken up what they referred to as a subsidiary of the Capone liquor syndicate with the arrests of 20 men in Illinois and Iowa.

# English Version of Swedish Expected to Sweep World

## 'Anglic' Is the Work of Professor of English in Swedish University—B. U. Man Indorses It—Author Says Present Language Illogical

"Fonsker and sevn years agoe our faadhers braut forth on this kontinent a nue naeshon—"

Three guesses. You're right, Lincoln's Gettysburg address. Almost English, isn't it? Yes, "Anglic," a revised form of English designed for international use, and invented by R. E. Zachrisson, professor of English in the Royal University of Upsala, Sweden.

Dr. George B. Franklin, professor of English at Boston University, predicts that "Anglic" will spread throughout civilized nations, to accomplish what Esperanto, Volapük, Ido and such "languages" were designed to do.

"There has been a need for a new international language for some time," Dr. Franklin declares. "No language has a better claim to internationalism than English, which is spoken by more than 300,000,000 people and is the administrative language of 500,000,000, or one-third of the earth's population.

"It is also noteworthy that 'Anglic,' a simplification of our present-day English, should be invented by a foreigner. I believe that this feature alone will cause Americans to view it with favor, since there is a tendency to discredit one's kinsmen for trying to alter their native tongue."

In spite of its simple grammatical construction and cosmopolitan vocabulary—qualities that make English the easiest language for the greatest number of people to learn—Dr. Zachrisson declares, its spelling is antiquated, inconsistent and illogical. For this reason his "Anglic" includes absolutely consistent rules for spelling.

"English is antiquated," he adds, "because it pictures a pronunciation which had become obsolete long before Shakespeare's time; it is inconsistent because its 40-odd sounds are spelled in no less than 500 different ways; it is illogical when one considers the various forms of such words as debt, victuals, delight, hearken."

"Anglic," according to its originator, is based on an analysis of all English words in general use, supplies the demand for an agreed method of simplification in spelling without adding new letters to the alphabet, and keeps continuity with the conventional English orthography.

Order is brought into the present confusion of English spelling by generalizing the most common or serviceable of the existing spelling variants. A few new digraphs are introduced, uu, dh, and zh, which have to serve as new letters.

Concessions made to the existing spelling consist chiefly in leaving about 40 of the commonest words unchanged as word-signs to be memorized, and in a few simple rules which minimise change in familiar spellings of unstressed vowels. The net result is that practically 60 to 75 per cent of the words on an average printed page are left unchanged.

Added to the advantage of complete and phonetic spelling reform is a saving of space, amounting to about one line per page.

One of the chief values of Anglic is its possibility in teaching English to foreigners. Recent tests in Stockholm and Upsala have shown that it is effective for this purpose, Dr. Zachrisson declares.

If public schools adopt Anglic as proposed, Dad may have Junior, preparing his home work in spelling, put some such question as this, "How many k's are there in 'school'?"

# NORTHERN BAPTISTS CRITICIZE COUNCIL

KANSAS CITY, June 6 (AP)—The Northern Baptist Convention turned to the subject of missions and elections today after declaring its opposition to the birth control report of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

A resolution criticizing the council and disclaiming any approval by the convention of the council's report was adopted yesterday. No action was taken, however, on a proposal to reduce by $2240 the convention's annual appropriation to the Federal Council. The measure was referred to the finance committee.


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STERN'S SWIMMIN' HOLE—SECOND FLOOR

# SALE OF SILVER TO PRODUCERS FAVORED IN INDIA

## Japanese Believe Action Premature—In Mexico Plan Called Impractical

*An article on the silver situation in the Far East, contributed by H. B. Elliston, staff writer of* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *who was formerly an economic adviser to the Chinese Government, and appearing in these columns on April 9, aroused such general interest that further articles on the subject have been obtained from foreign countries. Mr. Elliston outlined a proposal for stabilization of the silver market, by which the silver producers should buy out the silver holdings of the Indian Government; that is, the holdings which upset the silver market when India began to go on a gold basis.*

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIMLA, India—The proposal that silver producers should buy out the silver holdings of the Government of India—the holdings which upset the silver market when India began to go on a gold basis—meets with the approval of financial experts here who see in the scheme a hopeful line of approach to a problem that is vexing world markets today.

Provided that the interests of India are not sacrificed, the Government of India has repeatedly announced itself as prepared to cooperate with silver-producing interests in any reasonable scheme for the stabilization of silver prices at a reasonable level, and there is every reason to believe that the proposal suggested in The Christian Science Monitor would find indorsement in government quarters here.

While the suggestion that American producers should buy up the surplus silver reserves of the Government of India and feed them to the market gradually, in accordance with the demand, has an appeal to financiers here, a variation of the idea is also offered.

This is that the American producers should buy up, not the whole of the Government of India's surplus, but a considerable block of it, laying down as a condition of their purchase that the Government of India should agree not to sell any silver for a certain period. An arrangement of this kind would probably suit the Government, provided that the price obtained was reasonable.

The Government of India would thus convert a frozen asset into a liquid one and would obtain a considerable addition to its external resources at a time when, owing to trade depression and political conditions in India, it is borrowing large amounts in London in order to meet external liabilities.

Such an arrangement would not affect the money market in India directly, as the Government of India probably would adjust the transaction in its currency accounts in the same way it adjusted sales of silver on the market—that is, proceeds of the sales could be placed in the paper currency reserve in the form of sterling securities and would make up the difference between the book value of the silver in the reserve and the proceeds of the sale by the issue of rupee securities to the reserve. Thus, the total amount of currency in circulation and market rates for money would not be affected by the sale.

That the Government of India would favor some proposal that would remove the complexities of the existing situation has been emphasized by Sir George Schuster, finance member of the Government, who indicated in his last budget speech that the Government would be prepared to work with other silver interests if any practical scheme could be devised for controlling the production of new silver and for controlling the sale of new and existing stocks.

At that time, however, Sir George pointed out that the only proposition to which his attention had been drawn was one in which producers of new silver sought that their production should remain unrestricted, but that governments and others holding large stocks should refrain from realizing their holdings. This idea he held to be unacceptable.

In this regard he said: "The demand that the Government of India should refrain from selling is, indeed, an astonishing proposition when the facts are studied. For, in fact, the whole world depends on India as a consumer. In the five years ending March 31, 1930, India absorbed about 540,000,000 ounces of silver, or 108,000,000 ounces per annum. According to present indications her absorption, even in this current year, will be up to this average, so that the total absorption in six years will be about 650,000,000 ounces.

"As against this the Government of India has sold out of its own holdings a total of only about 90,000,000 ounces since 1926. Yet it is suggested that even this moderate realization is to stop, and India is to stand aside and keep her own home market free to absorb the production from the mines of Mexico and the United States. This is clearly an unacceptable idea, and however anxious we may be—as indeed we are—to help, we must, as a condition of coöperation, secure fair consideration of India's interests."

## Mexican Thinks Buying Indian Rupees No Help To the Silver Problem

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY, June 6—The solution to the silver problem, consisting of purchasing India's silver reserves, proposed recently by H. B. Elliston in The Christian Science Monitor, would not be practical, in the opinion of Constantino Perez Duarte, Mexican financial expert and technical adviser to the Ministry of Finance, who recently conferred with financiers in New York on the world silver situation.

Señor Perez Duarte's point of view is that India converts many of her rupees into silver bullion which is stored away, thus aiding the silver producer.

Joaquin Santaella, head of the department of special taxation of the ministry of finance, expressed a similar opinion.

Mr. Elliston's plan calls for the purchase by silver producers of India's government reserves of silver at the current low price. The author of this plan holds that India's silver is being spasmodically unloaded to compete with producing interests, thus keeping the world market in a state of constant unrest. His theory is that silver demand is actually in excess of mine output, and possession by producers of India's stock would make possible control of the flow of the metal into consumptive channels in accordance with commercial demand.

"I do not believe," Señor Perez Duarte said, "that the project of buying India's silver reserves as a result of the demonetization of the rupee would be practical. The amount of silver held by the Indian Government is limited. India is buying gold rupees with silver rupees and besides is converting silver rupees into bullion that is stored away and which reacts as an aid to the silver producer."

Señor Perez Duarte recently in a statement to the press recommended return to a general silver monetary system with a fixed value in relation to gold, because of the shortage of gold in circulation in the world.

Sixty-five per cent of the minted gold of the world is in the hands of the United States and France, the Mexican financial expert cited, leaving the rest of the world, representing 90 per cent of the total population, only 20 cents per person.

Señor Perez Duarte attributed the world business depression largely to the fact that silver must generally be relied upon for its purchases, and the purchasing power of this metal has gone into a nose dive.

Drop in the value of Mexico's metal production is the principal cause of the depression in Mexico, he said, citing that metal production in March here was worth 13,000,000 pesos (about $6,500,000) less than that of March, 1930.

## World Silver Parley Indorsed by Hoover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 6—An informal international silver conference as a preliminary step to governmental action was indorsed by the White House today.

Such a gathering of experts and business leaders might formulate a program of action that could be used as the agenda for an official meeting, it was stated.

The question of an informal conference developed following the information from President Hoover several days ago that communications with other interested nations had disclosed that they were reluctant to meeting in an official deliberation on the subject. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, thereupon revived the proposal of an unofficial gathering.

The President views the idea as holding much possibility for good. An informal conference, he holds, might lay the groundwork for governmental action on the various important phases of the silver problem, increased use of the metal in coins, cessation of government sales, increased use in arts, curtailment of production. The United States Government would coöperate to the fullest extent in such an unofficial meeting, it was indicated.

# WOMEN URGED TO PREPARE FOR CITIZENS' PART

(Continued from Page 1)

Canada warns, Canada implores that you be not deceived. Government control does not control the liquor business. Find out for yourselves. You cannot mistake the brilliant sign of the six Toronto breweries. Look over the distillery that has operated for 99 years. Locate the wineries. Take home a government list as a souvenir. Go over our jail and penitentiary records and note the records as to alcoholism. Canada has failed in eight different ways."

Women's part in the campaign which is to result in writing prohibition into the new Indian Constitution was described by Miss Mary Campbell, president of the Indian W. C. T. U.

Miss Campbell said: "The 8000 members of the W. C. T. U., while carrying on their regular educational campaign, have, during 1930, raised money for the erection of a beautiful headquarters in the city of Delhi. This lovely new home stands in the best quarter of old Delhi on a plot of ground 1¼ acres in extent. The Government sold this land at a reasonable rate to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. They expressed their appreciation of the work of the white ribbon when the sale was made.

"Aside from this comparatively small but energetic group of leaders, other women began feeling the thrill of new national life, and thousands gave heed to Mr. Gandhi's call and joined in the movement for the abolition of the liquor traffic. So successful were they in the matter of pleading and picketing liquor shops that the licensed dealers in drink called on the Government to save their trade. Then it was that an ordnance was promulgated making the picketing of liquor shops illegal.

"The women still pleaded with folded hands in front of liquor shops, giving no heed to the new law. They were arrested and sent to jails by the hundreds where they served sentences of from six to nine months. All fear of police, courts, imprisonments left these gentle little women who were engaged in what they believed to be a righteous war. The result was wonderful. In Delhi alone 17 liquor shops were closed inside the old city. Not one shop is left to carry on business. In Bombay the revenue from excise went down in 12 months 65 per cent, due, the Government said, largely to the activities of the women picketers."

The women of the world are being called into service to make an end of the liquor traffic, war, and unbelief, said Madam Layyah Barakat, a native of Syria and the founder of an orphan home at Mount Lebanon. Madam Barakat displayed a beautiful Syrian costume for a bride and described the work of Syrian women for world evangelizations.

One ticket has been prepared by the nominating committee and is regarded as certain of election. The ticket is headed by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, of the United States, for president, with Mrs. Louise McKinney, of Canada, Miss Emilie Soloman, of South Africa, and Miss Maria Sandstrom, of Sweden, vice-presidents; Miss Agnes E. Slade, England, honorary secretary; Mrs. W. G. T. Brown, secretary; Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, of the United States, treasurer.

# LIQUOR OPPOSITION RETARDED CAMPAIGN FOR WOMEN'S VOTES

(Continued from Page 1)

brewers that women were definitely allied with the prohibition forces is, of course, unknown, but their ceaseless activities against suffrage, thereafter, demonstrate clearly that they feared for their trade if women were enfranchised.

With Frances E. Willard at its head, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union soon became the largest women's organization that had ever existed. Not only did she further the temperance cause, but it shortly grew evident to Miss Willard that temperance, in the form of prohibition, could not be achieved and maintained unless women had the right to vote. She, therefore, was an early advocate of woman suffrage, and she likewise noticed the concerted opposition of the liquor interests.

In her book, "Woman and Temperance," Miss Willard says in no uncertain terms, "The men of the liquor traffic have themselves contributed not a little to our schooling. In their official organs, secret circulars to political aspirants, and by the mightier eloquence of voters paid for with very hard cash, they have united in the declaration, 'Woman's ballot will be the death knell of the liquor traffic!'"

### Did Not Come Out Openly

Although associations of brewers and other liquor men were very careful not to come out openly against suffrage—at least, not until the later days of the movement—there was abundant evidence of what they were secretly doing. Frequently, the same man or men who directed an anti-prohibition campaign also led the forces against woman suffrage. Allied groups which opposed prohibition opposed suffrage. And the liquor interests applied a boycott to candidates and business firms who stood for suffrage as zealously as they did to those who approved prohibition.

The opinion of the New York Evening Journal of June 24, 1874, that the woman's vote was "the only power which would ever secure prohibition," was echoed by every liquor dealer, great or small. Saloon keepers were solicited for funds and votes whenever a suffrage campaign was in the offing.

While the suffragists were at no time allied with the temperance reformers, and were not at first approved by most of them, they eventually won temperance support. In an appeal to members of the various temperance societies, Mrs. Matilda J. Gage, prominent suffragist, said: "The anti-temperance men are opposing the woman's movement, and should not the temperance men uphold them?"

Realizing that it was practically impossible to get a constitutional amendment favoring suffrage in the earlier days of the agitation, the suffragists for the most part expended their energies in attempting to secure recognition from individual states. Encouraged by the victory in Wyoming in 1869, they bombarded the other western states, and some farther east, but time and time again were defeated for some indefinite reason—something it was difficult to lay a finger on.

### Five Campaigns in Oregon

Public sentiment would appear to be aroused in favor of suffrage. Politicians would be friendly and promise their aid on election day. Then, suddenly, there would be a falling off of interest, political supporters would become aloof and distant when approached by suffragists. In other words, the liquor interests were doing some effective work.

Five different times were campaigns carried on in Oregon before the women were finally victorious. One of the most illuminating of these was waged in 1906. As Mrs. Catt describes it:

"A secret circular, sent out by the Brewers' and Wholesale Dealers' Association of the State to every retail liquor seller, fell into the hands of the press and was reproduced in several newspapers. It read in part:

"'It will take 50,000 votes to defeat woman suffrage.

"'There are 2000 retailers in Oregon.

"'That means that every retailer must himself bring in 25 votes on election day.

"'Every retailer can get 25 votes. Besides his employees, he has his grocer, his butcher, his landlord, his laundryman and every person he does business with. If every man in the business will do this, we will win.

"'We inclose 25 ballot tickets showing how to vote.

"'We also inclose a postal card addressed to this association. If you will personally take 25 friendly voters to the polls on election day and give each one a ticket showing how to vote, please mail the postal card back to us at once. You need not sign the card. Every card has a number, and we will know who sent it in.

"'Let us all pull together and let us all work. Let us each get 25 votes.

"'Yours very respectfully,

"'Brewers' and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association.'"

Unfortunately for the suffragists, this plan worked very well, and another suffrage defeat was checked up against Oregon. However, armed with an invincible faith in the final outcome of justice, the suffrage campaigns went vigorously ahead.

Although Susan B. Anthony had secured the introduction in Congress of what later became the Nineteenth Amendment, as early as 1878, 39 more years were required, before it was at last passed by both houses and submitted to the states for ratification. During this period, suffrage victories were but occasional, while failures multiplied as the opposition to suffrage became more bitter. In Illinois, after the right had been given women to vote for President and in municipal elections, 1000 saloons were closed and the resentment of the liquor interests waxed vehement.

At the annual meeting of the National Retail Dealers' Association, in 1913, the president addressed the delegates as follows:

"We need not fear the churches; the men are voting the old tickets; we need not fear the ministers, for the most part they follow the men of the churches; we need not fear the Y. M. C. A., for it does not do aggressive work; but, gentlemen, we need to fear the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the ballot in the hands of women; therefore, gentlemen, fight woman suffrage."

To the Prohibition Party goes the credit for being the first political party to stand for woman suffrage. Not until 1912, when Theodore Roosevelt organized the Progressive Party, was another suffrage plank put into a national platform.

So went the battle between liquor and votes for women, although, today, it almost seems that many women have forgotten the force which, at one time, was their worst enemy.

## France Loses Suit To Get Soviet Gold

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—The Bank of France yesterday lost its $5,000,000 suit against the Chase National Bank and the Equitable Trust Company to recover that amount in gold ingots received by the defendant banks from the Soviet Government in February, 1928.

Francis G. Caffey, federal judge, dismissed the suit from the bench, ending a trial that had taken nine weeks to present and three days for summation. Agreement to leave the decision with the bench was reached after a conference of attorneys.

The suit was to determine the rights of foreign owners of property confiscated by the Soviet Government in 1917 and to recover the value of such property in replevin suits against the Soviet Government for possession of an equal amount of its property wherever found.

Justice Caffey held that diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Republic by France removed the issues in the case as between the Bank of France and the Soviet state, confining the claim to the realm of diplomacy.

## New Airport Work To Cost $2,209,674

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc., announced yesterday that it had received reports from nearly 100 cities showing that $2,209,674 is being spent for airport construction work this spring.

The chamber's statement said that the airport operators were taking advantage of the decline in building material prices to improve their properties.

Municipal governments, the report said, were doing the most in this respect.

## DAWES STIMULATES WORLD FAIR PLANS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 6.—Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, banker and a promoter of the Century of Progress Exposition, returned from Washington, D. C., and immediately began to stimulate preparations for the World's Fair here in 1932.

He will be very busy, he said, as he is returning to England in two weeks, sailing June 24. He said England is going to send over its finest train for showing at the exposition. He said the Transportation Building, now almost completed, and its exhibits will be a modern wonder.

# STUDY SEEKS HOW TO AVOID TRADE TRAPS

(Continued from Page 1)

well under way, makes it certain that it will be the most comprehensive and in many respects the first accurate record of a major business up-and-down cycle extending from 1921, a year of depression, to the 1929 peak and to 1930-31, the next years of depression.

### How It Might Have Been Averted

One object of the study will be to determine to what degree the whole great 10-year movement might have been forecast and thereby modified, or averted, with the possibility of advancing economic storm warnings before a similar boom and crash in the future.

Collaborating in the study are half a hundred endowments, universities, learned societies and individuals working in sub-committees. Besides the full membership of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes, and the National Bureau of Economic Research Inc.—which also made the basic investigations for the two-volume 1929 report—the investigators are receiving governmental and private assistance.

The Rockefeller Foundation and Carnegie Corporation are providing funds, and President Hoover is personally sympathetic to the work, which is the outgrowth of the earlier study under his own auspices. Prof. Edwin F. Gay, Harvard; Wesley C. Mitchell, Columbia; Frederick C. Mills, Columbia; Leo Wolman, labor economist, and Walter W. Stewart, New York, all members of the National Bureau of Economic Research, are in charge of the program of the survey, which will be called "recent economic trends."

A committee of the Economic Club of Chicago has been formed to cooperate. In general, the work will be on a basis broader than anything of the kind heretofore undertaken. Mr. Shaw has been a recent caller at the White House. President Hoover, it is understood, is following the work with the keenest interest.

The study is the fifth development springing from the original President's conference on unemployment in 1921, over which Mr. Hoover as Secretary of Commerce was the presiding genius. In their order the subsequent studies were: "Business Cycles and Unemployment," 1922-23; "Seasonal Operation in the Construction Industries," 1923-24; "Recent Economic Changes in the United States," 1929, a two-volume study of which $50,000 worth of copies has been sold; and "Planning and Control of Public Works," 1930.

### Cycles Within Cycles

Seen in the perspective of 1931, the 10-year period since the President's 1921 conference, according to the compilers of the new study, comprises a major business cycle that has been interrupted by two smaller cycles. The latest information now being assembled will include vivid first-hand depression experiences, with an effort to outline the present fundamental economic trends. It is part of the effort toward the ultimate goal described in the 1929 report of achieving "a technique of economic balance" for the nation. It fits in squarely with President Hoover's fundamental philosophy that business cycles may eventually be flattened out and overcome.

A study is being made of the extraordinary credit situation that led up to the great 1929 boom. Particular attention is being given to the controversial factor of how much of this credit came from banks and how much from outside sources, like surplus funds of business houses and investors, brought in by high call loan rates, which contributed to the inflation orgy.

The world interest in finding out the cause of the great global business slump will cause the current American study to be linked with the League of Nations conference at Geneva. Representatives, private or official, of most of the leading countries will attend the parley next month to interchange views on post-war economic developments. It will be a conference of economic experts, rather than of business men as at the recent International Chamber of Commerce session in Washington, but otherwise the subjects discussed may be largely identical.

The purposes of the American study, it is understood, will be chiefly four: (1) to keep the factual record up to date; (2) to uncover economic trends, and the forces behind them; (3) to weigh the relative importance of such trends, and (4) to consider to how great a degree the calamity of 1929 might have been predicted, and, if so, modified or averted, if such a study as the present one had been in existence in the past.

### Crash Was Foreseen

In this connection it is pointed out that in the two-volume report prepared in 1928 there were definite hints of the impending crash. At one point that report said:

"During the later months of the period covered by the survey a new tendency has been observed. Investors, as well as a large body of speculators, have invested through the stock exchanges not only their savings, but the proceeds of loans secured through banks and brokers, until the credit structure of the country has been sufficiently weighted to indicate a credit stringency."

Furthermore, Prof. O. M. Sprague, formerly of Harvard and now economic expert of the Bank of England, in his chapter on "Money and Credit," discussed the "unrestrained speculation" going on at that time, and the possibility that it might be followed by "a disastrous reaction."

Above all, the present statistical record now under way will be of direct practical importance, it is believed, for personal application by men of affairs. The 10-year interval in which practically continuous studies have been carried on make it possible to present for the first time a concrete study of a major business cycle, with analogies that will make the past incidents applicable to the developments of the future.

Any effort to conquer unemployment or modify business instability must be based, it is held, on the kind of material of which the present will be the most complete record, up to now, recorded. The results of the 1930 census will be available for the new record, and hitherto incomplete tables, like the trend of profits since 1921, can now be brought to date, as the chapter of the 1921-1931 business cycle is finally written.

### To Strive for Accuracy

Precautions will be taken to check the reports of the individual investigators to insure their accuracy. Under Dr. Gay and his associates of the National Bureau of Economic Research, the initial program is being laid down. Then a corps of experts and assistants prepare original reports, which are edited by a committee. The directors of the bureau then read and criticize the reports and a majority must approve them before publication. Among the directors are men who represent industry, labor, farm, natural scientific, academic and technical groups. After the scrutiny of the directors, the reports go to the committee on recent economic changes itself, which, in turn, submits its report.

The committee, and the numerous associated organizations, including the big foundations supplying endowment, are convinced of the importance of the present studies as a hope of eventually finding a method of putting business and employment on an even keel. Underlying trends, whether artifical or natural, it is believed, will yet be understood in the development of the technique of balance, which will guide Labor and Capital alike as well as statesmen to insure greater stability. The 1929 survey said in part:

"To maintain the dynamic equilibrium of recent years is, indeed, a problem of leadership which more and more demands deliberate public attention and control. Research and study, the orderly classification of knowledge, joined to increasing skill, well may make complete control of the economic system a possibility. . . . Our complex and intricate economic machine can produce, but to keep it producing continuously it must be maintained in balance. . . . As long as the appetite for goods and services is practically insatiable, as it appears to be, and as long as productivity can be consistently increased, it would seem that we can go on with increasing activity. But we can do this only if we develop a technique of balance."

## Extensive Highway Projects Planned

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—A billion and a half dollar road-building program is being carried out in America this year, the American Automobile Association reported yesterday after a national survey.

More than 80,000 miles of highway will be improved in the 48 states covered by the survey.

Louisiana's plans for the year call for improvement of 3200 miles, the association found. New York State ranks second to Louisiana, with a proposed expenditure of $80,000,000.

The total expenditures exceed those of 1930 by millions. It is expected this nation-wide boom of road building will provide jobs for many now unemployed. By 1932 it is estimated the country should have more than 750,000 miles of improved highways.

# VERMONT'S LONG TRAIL BECKONS TO HIKING HOSTS

(Continued from Page 1)

shows 1539 mountains. To be sure none of them are inaccessible, snow-clad piles whose dangers discountenance the friendliness or acquaintanceship of mankind. They are, rather, inviting hills, though much hard climbing is entailed in reaching the summits of the higher peaks.

Seven of these Green Mountains are more than 4000 feet high, Mount Mansfield at Stowe being the highest with an altitude of 4343 feet. Those having an altitude of between 3000 and 4000 feet are 138 in number, while there are 752 between 2000 and 3000 feet high. There are 642 mountains in the Green Mountain range which have not yet been named.

It is over this succession of mountains, great and small, and this serrated line of hills, small and great, that the Long Trail winds its deviously delightful course. Little of the land over which the trail runs is publicly owned, but the private owners have granted the use of their holdings as a contribution to wholesome recreation and for the display of the charms of the State.

To the west the travelers on the Long Trail may look down upon the shining expanse of Lake Champlain, with the stately and colorful Adirondacks piling up beyond, while on the east, along the broad, sweeping valley of the Connecticut River, are to be seen the lesser Vermont ranges with the greater masses of the White Mountains of New Hampshire looming as an imposing background. The United States Geological Survey has recognized the Long Trail by incorporating it in maps of this section, its course being so indicated from the Massachusetts line at a point a little below the town of Bennington to Mount Mansfield.

More than 40 shelters have been built at six to eight-mile intervals along the trail, wherein the traveler may at all times find water, fuel and that most refreshing of couches, a fir bough bed. Each shelter or camp, whether it is an open front variety or inclosed cabin or lodge, contains a stove, various cooking utensils and printed directions for the next day's itinerary. Some of these trail camps are located at a height of 3000 feet above the valleys at their feet. Each of the smaller shelters has balsam fir bunks for five or six people, while the largest will comfortably care for as many as 24. There are no blankets or food supplies, but it is the code of the trail to keep a supply of dry wood on hand, each tramper being expected to leave behind as much as he found.

### Hotels and Farmhouses

In addition to the lodges and cabins there are many small hotels and comfortable farmhouses within easy walking distance of the trail. One is the hotel near the summit of Mount Mansfield, which can be reached by one of the few motor roads. At the far end of the long sky line of Mount Mansfield is Taft lodge owned and maintained by the Green Mountain Club.

The mountain region through which this wilderness pathway leads is different in many ways from other mountain areas of New England. It is primarily a wilderness, a country of towering forests, turbulent streams and picturesque waterfalls. One of the many notable tracts is known as the Battell forest, the property of Middlebury college. Through this preserve, from end to end, zigzags the Long Trail.

The path holds its course, hour after hour, through broad aisles bordered by the brown trunks of splendid spruces. In parts the forests are beech, birch and maple—trees that flourish to unusual size and beauty in the Green Mountain State. Attractions peculiar to the deep forest are found along the entire trail—large timber, cool ravines, mossy rocks and an unending variety of wild flowers.

No guide is necessary, for the trail is an open path which even the most inexperienced may readily follow. It is marked with painted blazes on the trunks of trees, conspicuously placed at the height of one's eyes. Much of the trail is so marked that it can be easily followed after dark. There are signposts at points where the trail crosses highways and at all junctions and branches, giving the direction of the trail, distance to shelters and other necessary information.

At the center of the Long Trail, in a geographic sense is Long Trail Lodge, the main building, clubhouse and official home of the Green Mountain Club. It is open to all who are interested in the mountains and who find pleasure and enjoyment in their beauty and grandeur. This building is a structure of unique beauty, wrought of materials found upon the spot where it stands and so conceived as to preserve all the primitive charm of the wilds. The place is electrically supplied but lighted in such manner as to preserve the primitive spirit of the surroundings. Many small cabins are scattered about the main club building, all supplied by a great spring of icy water.

A motor highway, separate and apart from the Long Trail, reaches this main clubhouse, which, at this point is 2200 feet above sea level. From the lodge as a starting point beautiful walks lead into unspoiled woods, to the tops of cliffs that overlook the mountains to the south, to openings through which one may look across the beauties of Lake Champlain to the blue Adirondacks beyond.

It is the avowed intent of the Green Mountain Club that this Long Trail, its lodges and its camps, shall serve a broad and hospitable function not only as to its many hundreds of members but to all lovers of the mountains and the great out-of-doors.

## FIRST OF HORTON CHARGES REJECTED

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 6 (AP)—The first article of impeachment ever presented against a governor of Tennessee was quashed yesterday as the House of Representatives rejected a charge that Gov. Henry H. Horton conspired to turn over control of state government to private individuals in exchange for their political support.

Consideration of seven additional impeachment articles was deferred until next week.


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# RADIO BEACONS IN OPERATION HOURLY JUNE 15

## Officials Announce Completion of Atlantic Coast Service

All radiobeacons at outside lighthouses and lightships on the Atlantic coast will be in automatic hourly operation by June 15, it is announced by officials of the United States Lighthouse Service.

Progress in the application of radio to the guidance of ships has been particularly rapid. The first stations radiocast their signals but a few times each 24 hours. In 1925, Nantucket Lightship, important mark in the transatlantic steamship lanes, began operations on an hourly basis. Other stations were arranged to operate in the same manner.

Then came the synchronization of stations, whereby the timing of their sending was so accurately arranged that each one of a group sent out its radio waves successively. This helped navigation materially, as navigators approaching the coast or any particular harbor could easily obtain cross-bearings.

The first instance of radiobeacon signaling in this manner was the synchronization of Winter Quarter Shoal Lightship, Five Fathom Bank Lightship and Overfalls Lightship, off the coasts of New Jersey, Delaware and Virginia, in August, 1930.

Distance-finding signals, telling the mariner how far his vessel lies from a fog-enshrouded lighthouse, the fog whistle or signal of which can be heard, are being tested at several points along the Atlantic coast, the Pacific seaboard and the Great Lakes. In reality this is a new method of sounding the existing types of signals, combining the use of the long established fog signals with the modern radiobeacon signal in the interests of safety at sea.

Automatic operation of radiobeacons was deemed necessary for accuracy in sending out signals and clock control was developed, by which all necessary electrical contacts are made for the starting of motor generators, the sending of the station characteristics and the shutting down of the plant at the end of each operating period.

Installation of such equipment is nearing completion on Atlantic coast lightships and sending stations, and by June 15, hourly operation, full synchronization with surrounding stations, and automatic operation will be a reality, say lighthouse officials. And all without any special attention on the part of the light keepers.

The Atlantic coast system now consists of 22 radiobeacon stations, covering the seaboard from Mount Desert Island in northern Maine to Dry Tortugas, the westernmost lighthouse on the Florida keys.

## More Attention To Markets Urged

New England manufacturers have found for many years an extremely profitable market—and a constantly growing one—in the Western states, according to H. Russell Cort, commercial agent on United States marketing at Boston, in announcing plans of the domestic commerce division of the Department of Commerce to expand markets for manufacturers.

Mr. Cort points out that New England firms are negligent in studying market and consumer characteristics of the West, and urges more attention to merchandising in distant communities. Firms shipping goods to a foreign country make considerable effort to determine consumer tastes, preference, and buying habits, said Mr. Cort. "It takes about as long to reach our west coast as it does to get to France or England," points out Mr. Cort, who explains that we cannot assume that "simply because western United States is a part of this nation, its tastes, requirements and reasons for purchase are identical with ours here in the East."

Special considerations which must be studied and analyzed with respect to marketing of New England products in western United States are to be presented at several meetings in New England next week by Edwin Bates, special agent of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. On June 9, he is to address the noon meeting of the Springfield Advertising Club; on June 10, the evening meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at Boston and, on June 11, a noon meeting arranged by Harold E. Kimball, manager of the bureau's cooperative office in Portland, Me.

## RADCLIFFE AWARDS BELL PRIZE OF $400

Miss Vega Curl of 1420 River Street, Hyde Park, a senior at Radcliffe College who will receive her degree at the commencement exercises on June 17, has just been awarded the Helen Choate Bell prize of $400 offered for the best essay of from 5000 to 10,000 words on a subject in American literature.

Miss Curl called her essay "Pasteboard Masks," and it is a study of fact as spiritual symbol in the novels of Melville and Hawthorne. The contest is open to any student in Harvard University or Radcliffe College, and the terms of competition are fixed by the Department of English at the university.

## D. S. C. IS AWARDED WATERBURY VETERAN

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Award of the Distinguished Service Cross to Mike Boike, of 172 Easton Avenue, Waterbury, Conn., was announced today by Frederick H. Payne, Assistant Secretary of War. While a sergeant in the Twenty-sixth Division, Mr. Payne said, Boike volunteered to flank a machine gun nest near Marcheville, France, which was halting the advance of his company Sept. 26, 1918.

"Although under intense fire," the citation said, "Sergeant Boike, utterly disregarding his own personal danger, crawled out from the lines and worked his way to a favorable position where enfilade fire could be delivered and with his pistol silenced the guns, capturing them and a portion of the enemy gun crews, thus enabling his company to make a further advance."

## Governor Ely Signs Road Bills

Several bills were signed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday, among them two important highway construction measures.

The road bills authorized investigation by the Department of Public Works of the advisability of constructing a new highway from the Southern Artery near Edison Street, Quincy, to Washington Street near the west approach to the Fore River Bridge, and another to extend from the Alewife Parkway in Cambridge over private and public land in Arlington, Belmont and Lexington to Concord.

Other bills signed called for an investigation into the proposals to extend the Cambridge subway to Arlington and the Lechmere Square rapid transit to Davis Square, Somerville. Still another important measure signed was that which proposes a study of plans to construct a public golf course in or near the Middlesex Fells Reservation.

Substitution of a bill to extend the Washington Square subway to Sullivan Square, Charlestown, for a resolve to study plans for such action was effected in the House, the substituted bill being passed to a third reading.

Of interest to North Shore residents was the passing to be engrossed of the measure providing for a new lighting system on the portion of the Boston-Salem turnpike in Revere, Saugus and Lynn.

## Official Criticizes Lottery Publicity

PORTLAND, Me., June 6 (AP)—Publicity given to recent English lotteries by Maine newspapers was criticized yesterday by Clement F. Robinson, Attorney-General, who coupled his censure with a later declaration that the holder of a lottery ticket held a position similar to that of a buyer of liquor.

He said that sale of lottery tickets in Maine was illegal, and that lotteries themselves, if conducted in the State, would be against the public policy.

"While publishing the results of lotteries is apparently not contrary to the laws of Maine, as apparently it is contrary to the federal laws, still such publication is working great harm to our citizens," he declared. At his home here last night, the Attorney-General likened the holder of lottery tickets to buyers of liquor, adding that he did not believe "conspiracy" charges would hold up in court.

He expressed the opinion that legal grounds were not strong enough to attempt to prevent Maine winners in recent large sweepstakes from receiving their winnings.

## *Oregon Man to Travel 16,000 Miles for Relic*

Traveling 16,000 miles to procure and bring back his grandfather's clock, a family heirloom, William Blake, a fruit ranger of Salem, Ore., is a passenger on the White Star Line motorship Britannic, sailing from Boston tomorrow for Liverpool.

Mr. Blake is going to Chester, Eng., his birthplace, for the clock and when the round trip is complete, estimates he will have traveled 16,000 miles. With him are his wife and Mr. and Mrs. John Blake, a brother. The Britannic sailed from New York today and calls at Boston tomorrow to embark about 100 cabin passengers.

## CAPTURE OF LIQUOR SHIP IS SUSTAINED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 6 (AP)—Federal Judge Ira Lloyd Letts yesterday upheld the right of the coast guard destroyer Porter to pursue and capture the British motorship Good Luck 17 miles off Block Island last Nov. 23.

He likewise sustained the government libel to collect $17,135.28 assessed against the ship because its papers did not properly describe its cargo and a $500 penalty against Charles Donovan, master of the Good Luck, for failure to show a manifest of his cargo of 501 sacks of liquor. The Government's prayer to condemn the Good Luck was denied.

## EMPLOYMENT SHOWS INCREASE IN LOWELL

LOWELL, Mass., June 6 (AP)—Employment in Lowell increased between 3 and 4 per cent since Jan 1, and pay rolls jumped from 4 to 5 per cent, Chester M. Runels, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, reported yesterday. More than 435,000 square feet of manufacturing space has been sold or leased during the same period.


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## *Club Finds Play in Reviving an Ancient Craft*

MEMBERS OF MOHAWK CLUB AT WORK

The Boys Work Entirely in Cold Metal, Bending and Shaping the Wrought-Iron Strips With Hammer and Anvil and Riveting the Pieces to Make Floor Lamps and Other Articles of Colonial Design. Left to Right —Joseph Dacy, Rocco Liuzzi, James Asmanidis and Joe Litwin.

# BOYS OF BOSTON DISCOVER PROFIT IN IRON WORKING

## Finance Own Athletic Team With Sales of Handmade Wrought Iron Designs

Given—a group of boys without enough interesting things to do—boys who therefore roam the streets of their congested South End district and have already begun to come under influences that lead to delinquency. What could be done to catch their interest and give them something worth while to do?

This is the question that led a school truant officer who had observed such a group of boys, to enlist the aid of Lincoln House, a settlement center in the neighborhood. One of the young workers who had "grown up" through the various activities of the house, was asked to try his ingenuity.

As a result, the Mohawk Club was formed. Out of this club have grown athletic teams, woodworking classes and a wrought iron industry. Income from the latter has enabled the boys to buy sweaters and uniforms for their teams. The whole venture is handled on a pay-as-you-go basis, financed by the sale of floor lamps, garden seats, flower pot holders and other wrought iron specialties.

At first the club was chiefly athletic. "Tim" Stewart, director, organized a basketball team. Then some of the boys started to do woodworking and turned out several pieces of furniture. Meanwhile, interest grew and they looked about for some larger goal at which to shoot.

Someone proposed iron work. So they turned to that, and within a year had made several floor lamps. Every step had to be worked out by experiment since there was no organized metal department at Lincoln House. Mr. Stewart, himself a textile worker outside of his house activities, had to learn with the boys.

Lincoln House provided some tools to give the club's new industry a start. As soon as a few lamps had been sold, the boys added to their shop equipment from their own funds. They have purchased anvils, metal cutters and hand-power drill presses.

After the first year, the Mohawk Iron Industry, as it had been named to distinguish it from the athletic section of the club, began to produce other iron specialties in addition to the floor lamps.

The boys draw their own designs, and now hammer out a wide variety of products. They have not installed forges but work entirely with cold metal, bending and hammering it into shape.

Sale of the objects is carried on through displays at various fairs and shows sponsored by Lincoln House.

It was a real celebration when the basketball team first appeared wearing uniforms bought with the iron industry funds. Since then, there have come sweaters and a set of dress uniforms for special games.

When the club started, six years ago, it had 19 charter members, ranging from 14 to 18. Later, the younger boys formed a junior Mohawk Club. At present there are 11 young men in the older group, all of whom have been with the club from the beginning. These members have continued their schooling and training outside of the club as well as inside, so that they now do good work in a variety of occupations.

## Larger Vermont School Fund Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 6—A greater financial responsibility on the part of this State toward its schools is urged in a report to be submitted to the Vermont Commission on Country Life at its general session here June 16, 17 and 18. The report recommends a more equitable distribution of expenditure between elementary and secondary education, on the one hand, and higher education on the other. It declares that the present method of support, largely through local taxation, is subject to serious question.

In discussing the financial condition of education in the State, the report points out that Vermont in 1932 proposes to spend $2,048,000 on its roads and $138,000 on its schools. During the last eight years 21 times as much money has been spent on road development as on schools, it says.

The particular points to which the report calls attention are enlargement of the State Board of Education; the place of rural elementary schools and normal training schools, including their present status and future possibilities in the light of suggested developments; high school and college needs of the young people of the State, particularly in the rural districts, and how these needs may be met, and, lastly, adult education and library facilities.

### NOLEN HEADS FEDERATION

John Nolen of Cambridge, city planner, has been elected president of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, it was learned today in a cable dispatch from Berlin, where the annual congress of the organization has just been held. The next international meeting is to be held in Boston.


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# HARVARD POETRY ROOM DESIGNED TO AID CULTURE

## Under Direction of Dr. Winship, New University Experiment Starts

Harvard has opened a room dedicated to the appreciation of poetry and its highly cultural possibilities. Under the direction of Dr. George Parker Winship, Treasure Room Librarian, and with the assistance of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, the university president, another Harvard institution is being started.

Contrary to the opinion commonly expressed in some quarters concerning modern youth, the authorities at Harvard believe in the soundness of college men and are endeavoring to cater to the desires of students for the more cultural advantages which in the last few years have been threatened with extinction at many colleges, due to the problem of overcrowding.

The poetry room is a step in this direction. Here, students are free to come, not to study, but to rest comfortably in pleasant surroundings and enjoy contemporary verse. "Not that we won't furnish them with the works of poets of a past day, or with poets of a foreign tongue," explains Dr. Winship, "we will place at their disposal any and all types they may wish for. The books are now arranged in periodical groups. For instance the works of Longfellow are placed with his contemporaries, Amy Lowell, Charles Eliot Norton and James Russell Lowell."

The poetry room, if college officials have their way, will not be the only experiment of this kind. They wish to relieve the library of being merely a repository for old books, make it up to date and a place for college men to gain real culture. If the new room is a success, others will be turned over for similar purposes. A French room, a German room, or a room for the appreciation of plays may be opened.

Through the gift of $50,000 by Harry Harkness Flagler of Millbrook N. Y., this experiment in library methods is being made. The room is to be a memorial to Amy Lowell, George E. Woodberry and Morris Gray. Here will be housed the famous Amy Lowell collection of books and manuscripts.

William Nickerson Bates Jr. '30, will have charge of the room, the final decorations of which will much resemble those of the Farnsworth Room, with comfortable easy chairs, and deep couches. Mr. Bates was the winner of the Bowdoin prize last year, and his winning thesis, later published by the English department, was on the subject of "Poetical Intoxication."

The poetry room also will be used to hold the talks by poets brought to Harvard by the Morris Gray Fund. The gift is of great significance, too, as a memorial to Mr. Woodberry, foremost among American critics and a leading authority on Shelley.

When Harvard celebrates her tercentenary in 1936, split up into numerous colleges or "houses," here will be at least one purely Harvard relic, an institution for the cultural betterment of the student.

# Graduate Studies in Social Sciences To Be Inaugurated by Yale University

## In Announcing New Plan, Dean Furniss Says the Purpose Is to Give Student 'Broad Understanding of Social Institutions' and the Individual

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 6—A program of graduate studies in the social sciences, designed to give students a "broad understanding of social institutions" and of the individual, was announced at Yale University today by Dean Edgar S. Furniss of the Yale Graduate School. Courses on modern political thought, including Russia and Fascism are included. The studies are based on anthropology, economics, sociology, transportation, government and human geography.

In the field of anthropology not only are there courses dealing with the social institutions of primitive man, but also courses dealing with the modern man of advanced culture from the same objective viewpoint. Examples of these latter studies are "The Impact of Culture on Personality," which considers the meaning of culture and the problem of reconciling personality and cultural variations; and "The Psychology of Languages," which deals with languages as related to the behavior of the individual and society.

An advanced course in climatology will deal with climate and its application to problems in economics and sociology. Courses dealing with the adjustment of men to the land include the basic studies of soils, distribution of animals and the relation of plant life to various types of soil and climate. A study of the geographical factors in the civilization of the United States is also offered.

A study of the forces which have controlled the development of the Constitution of the United States is pursued in the field of government. A comprehensive course dealing with the history of political theory covers the leading political ideas from the time of the ancient Greeks to the beginning of the nineteenth century. The course following this is a study of recent political ideas, including democracy and aristocracy; collectivism and individualism; Socialism, anarchism, syndicalism, Bolshevism, Fascism; state sovereignty versus pluralism, and the relation of the state to law.

Two courses dealing with Russia will be offered. One will consist of a reading course on the history of that country from the middle of the nineteenth century to the World War; the other a reading course in the history of the Russian Revolution and the Soviet State. A study of the main currents of the nineteenth century social and political thought provides the foundation for an intensive study of the emergence of the political schools of nationalism in France, Germany, Poland and Hungary.

In the field of economics a group of courses in theory and in the technique of research will cover the basic features of the subject. Opportunities for specialization in different phases of the subject are offered in a series of studies dealing with banking and finance, industrial organization and problems of personnel, labor economics, taxation and public finance, and social legislation.

In the field of sociology, there is included a survey of the methods of social adjustment and the development from Utopian schemes and community experiments in philanthropy, foundations and social work; to legislation and social insurance.

### CEREAL EXPORTS INCREASE

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., June 6 (By U. P.)—Cereal exports from Argentina during the first five months of this year totaled 6,147,763 tons, compared to 3,578,518 tons for the same period in 1930, an increase of 2,579,245 tons, according to unofficial estimates released yesterday. Wheat shipments for the five-month period were 2,120,734 tons, corn 2,705,688 tons, linseed 992,764 tons and oats 328,577 tons.


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Eyelet embroidered voile afternoon dresses with tiny cap sleeves and contrasting taffeta slips. $39.50

Printed chiffon dresses with smart flowing sleeves, draped revers and graceful slenderizing lines. The silk crepe slips have dainty vestees of embroidered batiste and lace. $25.00

Sleeveless white canton crepe dresses with three-quarter-length coats intricately embroidered in contrasting color $29.75

Printed crepe jacket dresses—the dresses with long sleeves and hand fagoted white lingerie vestees. The jackets with three-quarter-length scalloped sleeves. $25.00

Charming lace evening gowns in Vionnet side tied model, the surplice neckline finished with a soft bow. Separate matching jackets. $25.00

Printed chiffon and lace gowns and smart chiffon tie jackets with flowing sleeves of lace and chiffon. $29.75

Smart and fresh for country wear—long sleeved white crepe Shan dresses with printed Celanese cardigan jackets. $39.50

Cap sleeved crepe Shan dresses with flattering rever collars, box pleated skirts, and matching cardigan jackets. $29.75

# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## NEW ENGLAND TEAM WINS 8-1

### Eastern Association Also Victor in Sears Cup Tennis Series

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RYE, N. Y., June 6—The teams representing New England and the Eastern Associations will be the final contenders for this year's renewal of the women's intersectional lawn tennis team championships, this afternoon, as the result of the first round of play for the Sears Cup at the Westchester Country Club yesterday afternoon. The former, with its strongest contenders for the United States honors all in the lineup, defeated the Middle States sectional team, headed by Mrs. John B. Jessup, the former Marion Zinderstein, 8 to 1, while the Eastern Section team, with Mrs. Philip B. Hawk as nonplaying captain, disposed of the Middle Atlantic Association team from Baltimore and Washington, 7 to 2.

Though the New Englanders, with Marjorie A. Morrill, national No. 2, and Sarah H. Palfrey, No. 8, scored an easy victory, an unexpected victory came to the Philadelphians when Mrs. Jessup, who has not been in the national lists for many years, scored a straight-set victory over Miss Palfrey, 6—0, 6—4, at the top of the list in the singles. Similarly, the top match between the New Yorkers and the Marylanders resulted in another surprise when Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi, at the top of the former, defeated Penelope W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., No. 11, while the former Chicago lady is unranked. This was harder fought, but after Miss Anderson came from behind to tie the score at four-all in the deciding set, the chops of the Baroness enabled her to take the next two games for the victory.

SEARS CUP INTERSECTIONAL WOMEN'S TEAM MATCHES

First Round

New England 8, Middle States 1.

Singles

Mrs. John B. Jessup, Middle States, defeated Sarah H. Palfrey, 6—0, 6—4.
Virginia B. Rice, New England, defeated Anne B. Townsend, 6—4, 8—6.
Marjorie A. Morrill, New England, defeated Cecelia Riegel, 6—3, 6—2.
Mianne Palfrey, New England, defeated Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, 7—5, 9—11, 6—2.
Mrs. Dallas Corbière, New England, defeated Anne Page, 6—2, 6—2.
Mrs. Anna Fuller Hubbard, New England, defeated Mrs. de Loyd Thompson, 6—2, 6—3.

Doubles

Sarah H. Palfrey and Marjorie A. Morrill, New England, defeated Mrs. John B. Jessup and Anne B. Townsend, 6—3, 6—2.
Mrs. J. Dallas Corbière and Mrs. Anna Fuller Hubbard, New England, defeated Anne Page and Mrs. de Loyd Thompson, 7—5, 6—4.
Mianne Palfrey and Virginia B. Rice, New England, defeated Cecelia Riegel and Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, 6—4, 6—2.

Eastern 7, Middle Atlantic 2.

Singles

Baroness G. G. Levi, Eastern, defeated Penelope W. Anderson, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4.
Norma Taubele, Eastern, defeated Margaret Carspecken, 6—4, 6—0.
Eleanor Coffman, Middle Atlantic, defeated Mrs. G. T. Hirsch, 6—3, 6—1.
Dorothy B. Andrus, Eastern, defeated Elizabeth Warren, 6—0, 6—1.
Mrs. C. V. Roeser, Eastern, defeated Mrs. Charles Boehm, 6—2, 6—1.
Mrs. C. E. Muehl, Eastern, defeated Mrs. Ruth Martinez, 6—1, 6—2.

Doubles

Baroness Levi and Dorothy B. Andrus, Eastern, defeated Penelope W. Anderson and Elizabeth Warren, 6—3, 6—0.
Eleanor Coitman and Margaret Carspecken, Middle Atlantic, won from Mrs. G. T. Hirsch and Alice C. Francis by default.
Mrs. Christian E. Muehl and Carolyn Roberts, Eastern, defeated Mrs. Charles Boehm and Mrs. Ruth Martinez, 6—3, 6—0.

## NICK TRONSKY NO. 1 U.S. DUCKPIN BOWLER

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Nick Tronsky, of New Britain, Conn., headed the list of the nation's 10 best duckpin bowlers for the 1931-1932 season selected yesterday by the National Duckpin Bowling Congress.

Henry Hiser, of Hyattsville, Md., was placed second on the ranking list and Ollie Pacini, of Washington, third. Lorraine Gulli, of Washington, was selected to head the list of 10 best women duckpin bowlers. She was followed by Billie Butler, also of Washington, and Mae Schneider, of Baltimore.

The others in the men's first 10 in their ranking order were: Andy Zeiler, Baltimore; Astor Clarke, Washington; John Daley, Lawrence, Mass.; Red Morgan, Washington; Hoxie Smith, Washington; William Hamilton, Baltimore; Paul Harrison, Washington.

The other ranking women bowlers were: Lucy Owen, Washington; Elsie Fischer, Washington; Rena Levy, Washington; Margaret Holliday, Baltimore; Dorothy Lawson, Richmond; Nellie Beadsworth, Taunton, Mass.; Catherine Quigley, Washington.

The congress also announced an "honorary list" of men bowlers who "have not sufficient league games to rank, but have demonstrated their ability in match play," headed by Jack Whalen of Washington, and a similar list of women headed by Christine Kirk of Bridgeport, Conn.

### COX WINS MASSACHUSETTS OPEN

WORCESTER, June 6 (AP)—Wiffy Cox, former Brooklyn sailor, added the Massachusetts open golf championship to his long list of titles here yesterday on the Worcester Country Club course. Cox started his third round in a first-place tie with Willie MacFarlane, but his steadiness and ability to stay on the line enabled him to pull eight strokes ahead of his Tuckahoe (N. Y.) professional rival. Cox's cards were 77—72—72—71 for a total of 292. MacFarlane shot a 78 for his third round and closed with a 73. His other cards were 76—73, or an even 300 for the four rounds. Bob Crowley, representing the Kenoza Club, Haverhill, flashed home in third place with 304, and Willie Ogg, home professional, followed him with 306. This pair won the special cash prizes put up for the first two Massachusetts professionals. Bobby Cruickshank, Purchase (N. Y.) professional, and another top-notch tournament player, also managed to break 80 on his four rounds, but his performances placed him in fifth place with 307, two strokes better than the sixth placer, Bert Nicoll of Belmont Spring. John Bernardi, Charles River professional, trailed him by two strokes.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 27 | 21 | .563 |
| Rochester | 25 | 21 | .543 |
| Montreal | 25 | 22 | .532 |
| Baltimore | 27 | 24 | .529 |
| Toronto | 24 | 25 | .490 |
| Jersey City | 25 | 27 | .481 |
| Buffalo | 24 | 26 | .480 |
| Reading | 18 | 29 | .383 |

RESULTS JUNE 5

Jersey City 3, Baltimore 1.
Reading 10, Newark 9 (13 innings).
Rochester 2, Buffalo 6.
Other clubs not scheduled.

# SPORTS BRITISH

### FIFTY "WIMBLEDONS" MIRROR LAWN TENNIS EVOLUTION

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE lawn-tennis championship meeting which will focus the attention of the world upon Wimbledon for the fortnight commencing June 22 will be the fifty-first held under the aegis of the All-England Club. What tremendous changes have swept over the game and all appertaining to it since 22 gentlemen assembled in this southwest suburb of London in 1877 to decide—on the old Worple Road Ground—the first "big" competition at the sport invented three years previously by Major Wingfield! A handful of spectators stood around to watch the play, and to modern eyes what they saw would seem distinctly bizarre. The courts were of the same dimensions as those of today, it is true; but the net stood five feet high at the ends, dropping gently to 3½ feet in the middle, and, by reason of the rules, conditions and implements, the play took the form mainly of long, slow rallies, terminated more often by a faulty stroke than a "winner."

Who could have foretold then that this modish alternative to croquet, as a pastime for English gardens, would in a little more than half a century spread over the whole world and become one of the most widely practiced forms of sport? The innate qualities of the game, its compactness, and the fact that both sexes, all ages, and all classes, can indulge in it with full enjoyment, even in limited spare time and with limited cash, give it an appeal which no other branch of athletics holds out to the same remarkable degree.

**The Teacher Left Behind**

The most striking change that has come over the game in the space of 50 "Wimbledons" is the way in which Britain, the teacher, has been left behind by her former pupils in the intensification of the game, attendant upon the rapid growth of international competition. In the Davis Cup tournament, for which 30 or more nations have competed at different times, Britain has not been successful since 1912, and it is 22 years since a British-born player won the men's singles at Wimbledon. Australia, America and France have sent to the Mecca of lawn tennis representatives who have carried all before them, and it has become the fashion, since the war, to leave home players almost entirely out of the reckoning when considering the likely destination of the singles title. Today, however, with F. J. Perry soaring up among the stars in the international firmament, H. W. Austin adding strength to his beautifully stylish game, and other young men, such as F. H. D. Wilde, smashing and driving their way into prominence, there is reason for believing that the tide is on the turn.

Of all the transformations that tennis has undergone since the first Wimbledon tournament in 1877, one of the most spectacular has been the latter-day development of women's play. Although the game owed much of its early popularity to the fact that, as in croquet, women and men could play together on reasonably level terms, seven years elapsed after the institution of the men's championship before the ladies came into their own on the lawns of the All-England Club. Maud Watson was the first lady champion, and after her successes in 1884 and 1885, the title passed round freely until the advent of Mrs. Lambert Chambers, née D. K. Douglas. She triumphed in 1903 and 1914, lost in 1905 to an American, May Sutton (now Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy)—the first non-British player to win through at Wimbledon—turned the tables upon this opponent the following year, and then, in 1910, began a serious of four victories, interrupted only by Mrs. Larcombe's win in 1912.

**"Suzanne" Era Begins in Women's Tennis**

In 1919, after being twice within a point of victory, Mrs. Lambert Chambers was defeated by a French girl, and with that match began what may be called the "Suzanne" era of women's tennis. Mlle. Lenglen's effect upon the game was galvanic. She brought into women's play a spectacular quality that it had never previously held; she mastered the technique of the game as no woman had done, and she won the championship six times in the seven years between 1919 and 1925. The only post-war British victory in singles at Wimbledon was when Mrs. L. A. Godfree won the women's title in 1926, and since that year Mrs. F. S. Moody Jr., better known as Helen N. Wills, has reigned supreme. Mrs. Moody is the "Suzanne" of her era, and it is one of the hardy annual debates at Wimbledon whether this hard-hitting, impassive American girl, at the top of her game, is a greater player than Mlle. Lenglen was, at her best. The answer is a matter of opinion, supported by speculative analysis.

Now it may be observed that the big general improvement in feminine tennis since, say, the beginning of the present century, has coincided with gradual emancipation in the matter of dress. From this rises the interesting question: Did the adoption of a more rational costume lead to an elevation of the standard of skill, or did the demands of the modern game, with its smashing and insistence upon mobility, necessitate a relaxation of sartorial convention? Anyhow, it is small wonder that women kept exclusively to the baseline when their hair was dressed upon frames that wobbled perilously, and when fashion decreed starched skirts, trailing to the ground, stiff skirts with high collars and long sleeves, and hats with brims like cartwheels, Imagine Mrs. Moody or Betty Nuthall in a kit like that!

The developments of the last half-century—from pat-ball placements to hurricane hitting—lead one to wonder whether the game and its players will present a greatly altered appearance at Wimbledon in 1981. It is hard to see how they can develop much further . . . but, then, that is probably what people were thinking 50 years ago. And they were wrong.

## GILPIN WINS FROM WILEY IN N. E. TENNIS

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6 (AP)—Samuel B. Gilpin of Philadelphia won a hard battle from Lee H. Wiley of Hartford to qualify for the championship match in the men's singles in the New England tennis tournament at the Hartford Golf Club yesterday. The scores were 2—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4.

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., No. 2 on the seeded list, and Eddie Jacobs, youthful Baltimore ace, were forced to quit the courts in their semifinal match with Jacobs leading, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, when a thunderstorm flooded the playing surface.

Mrs. William M. Shedden of Boston, 1930 champion qualified for the final match, defeating Edith Moore of Farmington, Conn., in straight sets, 6—1, 6—2.

Peggy Goodwin was defeated by Margaret Cluett of Troy, N. Y. Miss Cluett's stamina carried her through to a 6—0, 6—0 victory.

### HEAVY CHOP AT RED TOP

RED TOP, Conn., June 6 (AP)—The Harvard varsity crew will run a time trial over the four-mile course at 7 p. m., tonight if weather conditions are favorable, it was reported yesterday at the Crimson training camp. Training yesterday morning was hindered by a heavy wind. All four crews, their rowing interfered with by the heavy chop, rowed easily downstream two miles and back. In the afternoon the freshman and combination crews paddled down three miles and returned in two stretches, at a low stroke. The varsity and junior varsity crews went down below the railroad bridge, four miles and likewise returned at an easy stroke.

### MISS ORCUTT HAS AN 82

PORTMARNOCK, Ire., June 6 (AP)—Maureen Orcutt, leading United States contender in the British ladies golf championship, took a 45 coming home in her qualifying round today after a fine 37 going out for a first-round total of 82. Enid Wilson, English champion, led the early finishers with a 75. Miss Pimm had an 86 and Miss Macleron, an 87. Several others scored in the nineties. Mrs. Mark Steel, of the San Gabriel Club, Los Angeles, who filed a past entry, withdrew from the tourney after completing her first qualifying round. Other scores: Molly Gourlay, 83; Miss Chambers, 1923 champion, 90.

### YALE CREW SEATTLE BOUND

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 6 (AP)—The regular members of the Yale 150-pound crew, accompanied by two substitutes and Coach Donald Grant, it was announced yesterday, will leave tonight for Seattle, where they will race the University of Washington 150-pound crew June 18. This will be the first time a Yale crew has journeyed to the Pacific coast for a meet. Those making the trip will be: Jay Reeves, stroke; Lewis Thorne, No. 7; Marshall J. Dodge Jr., No. 6; Theodore Dominick, No. 5; Shirley C. Fisk, No. 4; William Hyde, No. 3; William Marvel, No. 2, and J. George Wilcox, bow. Substitutes will be William Bowden, captain, and Seymour Saltiss.

### BADGERS OFF TO POUGHKEEPSIE

MADISON, Wis., June 6 (AP)—The University of Wisconsin varsity crew left yesterday for Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to start preparations for the annual regatta on the Hudson River June 16. The Badgers, of the middle West's only rowing college, will make their twenty-third start in the event and will be striving for their first victory over the span of years.

### LOTT AND VAN RYN IN VIENNA

VIENNA, June 6 (AP)—The United States touring tennis team of George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia made a clean sweep of yesterday's matches with Austria. Lott defeated Franz W. Matejka, 2—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3, while Van Ryn defeated Hermann W. Artena, 6—1, 6—1, 5—6. The series runs three days.

## NEW RECORD CLAIMED BY M. JOYCE COOPER

GLASGOW, Scotland, June 6 (AP)—A new world's record of 1m. 54s. for the 150-yard women's backstroke was claimed today for Miss M. Joyce Cooper, of London. Miss Cooper made that time in competition at the Govanhall Baths last night.

The listed world's 150-yard backstroke record is 1m. 56.2s., set April 29, 1930, at London by Miss Cooper. Miss Eleanor Holm, of New York, holds the American record of 1m. 56 1-5s.

### PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hollywood | 36 | 22 | .621 |
| Portland | 32 | 25 | .561 |
| Missions | 32 | 27 | .542 |
| Los Angeles | 31 | 28 | .525 |
| San Francisco | 26 | 31 | .456 |
| Seattle | 26 | 32 | .448 |
| Sacramento | 25 | 33 | .431 |
| Oakland | 22 | 33 | .400 |

RESULTS JUNE 5

Missions 6, Oakland 5.
Hollywood 2, Sacramento 1.
Los Angeles 6, Seattle 1.
Seattle 12, Los Angeles 3.

### SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birmingham | 37 | 17 | .685 |
| Little Rock | 24 | 23 | .511 |
| Chattanooga | 25 | 25 | .500 |
| Memphis | 25 | 25 | .500 |
| New Orleans | 25 | 25 | .500 |
| Atlanta | 24 | 25 | .490 |
| Nashville | 20 | 28 | .417 |
| Mobile | 20 | 31 | .392 |

RESULTS JUNE 5

Birmingham 7, Chattanooga 2.
New Orleans 4, Memphis 3.
Mobile 3, Little Rock 2.
Atlanta 9, Nashville 7.

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul | 25 | 17 | .595 |
| Louisville | 23 | 18 | .561 |
| Columbus | 23 | 20 | .535 |
| Milwaukee | 22 | 22 | .500 |
| Minneapolis | 21 | 23 | .477 |
| Kansas City | 20 | 24 | .455 |
| Toledo | 20 | 24 | .455 |
| Indianapolis | 18 | 24 | .429 |

RESULTS JUNE 5

Minneapolis 4, Kansas City 2.
St. Paul 10, Milwaukee 3.
Louisville 3, Toledo 1.
Indianapolis 12, Columbus 6.

### CALIFORNIA AT POUGHKEEPSIE

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 6 (AP)—The California Golden Bears yesterday joined Columbia and Syracuse on the Hudson River to prepare for the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta on June 16. Coaches Ky Ebright and Russ Nagler led their men into town early yesterday afternoon and by evening they had unloaded their shells, rigged them and were on the water for a limbering-up workout.

## CARDINALS WIN IN 10 INNINGS

### Hits by Watkins and Collins Defeat New York

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 27 | 12 | .692 |
| New York | 24 | 16 | .600 |
| Chicago | 23 | 17 | .575 |
| Boston | 21 | 20 | .513 |
| Brooklyn | 21 | 22 | .488 |
| Philadelphia | 19 | 23 | .453 |
| Pittsburgh | 19 | 24 | .442 |
| Cincinnati | 12 | 33 | .273 |

RESULTS JUNE 5

Boston 4, Pittsburgh 0.
Brooklyn 3, Chicago 1.
Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 8, New York 7 (10 innings).

The St. Louis Cardinals increased their lead in the National League race to 3½ games over New York on Friday, by defeating the Giants in 10 innings, 8 to 7. The Brooklyn Robins evened their series with the Chicago Cubs by scoring a 3-to-1 triumph. Boston strenghtened its grip on fourth place in the standing by winning from the Pittsburgh Pirates, 4 to 0. Cincinnati beat Philadelphia in the remaining game, 9 to 2.

George Watkins and Jimmy Collins, both of whom are younger members of the champion Cardinals, were the ones responsible for beating the Giants. In the last of the tenth, Watkins, the first man up, singled to right and went to second when Frankie Frisch sacrificed. The Giants then turned their attention to Collins, the batter, and nearly forgot about Watkins, who did the unexpected by stealing third base. Collins followed with a clean single over second and Watkins scored with the winning run. Collins made four hits in six times at bat and drove in two runs. Watkins had two out of two and scored twice. Frisch made three hits for the Cardinals. Bill Terry led New York's attack with three hits. St. Louis used four pitchers and the Giants two.

The Robins took an early lead and, aided by the relief pitching of Jack Quinn, held it throughout the game. An error by Jurges, Chicago third baseman, put Frederick on first in the first inning and he went to third on Gilbert's single. Frederick scored while Herman was being thrown out. Singles by Lopez and O'Doul, a base on balls and a bad throw, gave the Robins two more runs in the third. After that rally, Charlie Root held the winners without a score. Phelps started for Brooklyn, but was relieved by Quinn in the seventh inning when the Cubs threatened to rally. Gilbert, Lopez and O'Doul each made two hits for the Robins. Cuyler connected with two for the Cubs.

Tom Zachary, veteran Boston left-hander, held the Pirates to six well-scattered hits and shut them out. Meine pitched nearly as good as Zachary during the eight innings he worked, but was hit in the pinches. The Braves rallied for three runs in the seventh and put over a fourth in the eighth when Wally Berger hit a homer. Berger also hit a double. Fred Bennett, Pittsburgh recruit outfielder, playing in the right field, made two hits in as many times up. The Braves made four hits off Meine and one off Grant, who finished for the Pirates. Pittsburgh had eight men left on the bases and Boston had six.

The Reds pounded four Philadelphia pitchers for 13 safeties and scored an easy victory. Wally Roettger, Cincinnati left fielder, was the batting star of the game with two triples and two singles in five times at the bat. He drove in two runs and scored three himself. Silas Johnson pitched for the Reds and held the Phillies to seven hits. Crabtree, Cincinnati right fielder, also had a good day at bat with three singles, to score two runs. Doubles by Bartell and Whitney were the longest hits made by the Phillies. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1— | 8 | 17 | 3 |
| New York | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0— | 7 | 11 | 0 |

Batteries—Johnson, Lindsey, Rhem, Grimes and Wilson, Mancuso, Gonzales; Walker, Heving and O'Farrell. Winning pitcher—Grimes. Losing pitcher—Heving. Umpires—Jorda, Magerkurth and Reardon. Time—2h. 38m.

AT CHICAGO

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 3 | 9 | 1 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 1 | 6 | 1 |

Batteries—Phelps, Quinn and Lopez; Root and Hemsley. Winning pitcher—Phelps. Umpires—Scott, Stark and Klem. Time—2h. 2m.

AT PITTSBURGH

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0— | 4 | 5 | 0 | |
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 0 | 6 | 2 | |

Batteries—Zachary and Spohrer, Cronin; Meine, Grant and Phillips. Losing pitcher—Meine. Umpires—Moran, McGrew and Quigley. Time—1h. 56m.

AT CINCINNATI

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2— | 9 | 13 | 0 | |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0— | 2 | 7 | 2 | |

Batteries—Johnson and Sukeforth, Styles; Fallenstein, Bolen, Stoner, H. Elliott and Rensa, McCurdy. Losing pitcher—Bolen. Umpires—Pfirman, Clarke and Rigler. Time—1h. 53m.

### ELI OARSMEN TRY DASHES

GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 6 (AP)—All Yale crews in training here for the races June 13 tried dashes in their second workouts yesterday as part of a stiffening training program. Getting out on a smooth river late in the afternoon, the varsity crew rowed down over the four-mile course at a 23-beat stroke, speeding up to 36 in the last mile. The same speed was held over the return, while the last half mile the stroke was sped up to 38. Coach Leader stressed slide work in his instructions. The freshmen ran a two-mile time trial upstream, against both the wind and tide, but the result was not announced. The junior varsity ran upstream four miles in a series of four-minute sprints. All crews took light workouts in the morning.

### COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULT

Lehigh 9, Muhlenberg 3.
Providence 6, Syracuse 4.
Temple 7, Bucknell 3.

## 'Brighter Cricket' Runs Riot In the County Championship

### *Gloucestershire Defeats Yorkshire by 47 Runs in the Most Amazing Match Ever Played—First Innings Closed at 4 Runs*

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

| | W | L | 1st Inn. W | 1st Inn. L | AWR | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gloucestershire | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 73 |
| Middlesex | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 70 |
| Kent | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 69 |
| Nottinghamshire | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 68 |
| Worcestershire | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 54 |
| Yorkshire | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 43 |
| Surrey | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 41 |
| Lancashire | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 41 |
| Derbyshire | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 37 |
| Essex | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 36 |
| Sussex | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 33 |
| Hampshire | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 30 |
| Leicestershire | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 28 |
| Somersetshire | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 24 |
| Glamorganshire | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 23 |
| Warwickshire | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 14 |
| Northamptonshire | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 12 |

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, June 6 — "Brighter cricket" ran riot at Sheffield yesterday when Gloucestershire restored itself to top place in the county championship standing by defeating Yorkshire by 47 runs in a game that must go down in history as one of the most amazing ever played. At the commencement of the season the Gloucestershire men made it abundantly clear that they intended to go out all the time for the 15 points, which under the present system of scoring in the championship, are awarded to the side leading the first innings of an uncompleted game, and their resolution, coupled with Yorkshire's equal zeal and prearrangement by the rival captains, led to each team declaring the first innings closed at the absurd total of four runs.

In the first two days of the fixture play had been impossible owing to rain, but that did not deter the sides from endeavoring by these new and remarkable methods to obtain a decisive result all the same. The visitors went in to bat and Emmott Robinson, Yorkshire bowler, delivered the first ball wide of the stump. The batsman made no attempt to hit it and the wicketkeeper let it whiz past him to the boundary and the scorers wrote down "four byes" in their book. Then Gloucestershire declared. Yorkshire adopted just the same incredible tactics and also declared the innings closed for four, so at this stage of the game the position was a voluntary tie on the first innings. Shortly afterward, Gloucestershire commenced playing in real earnest and at the second visit to the crease rapidly knocked up 171, whereof 31 were scored by Capt. B. H. Lyon, and 30 by B. H. H. Smith. The Yorkshiremen needed then 172 in the second innings to win, but were all out at 124, leaving Gloucestershire victorious as stated after a contest without parallel in the annals of the game. In the home team's second knock T. W. Goddard, Gloucestershire, took five wickets for 31 runs.

Surrey gained its first victory in the championship this season by beating Warwickshire by the convincing margin of an innings and 113 runs at The Oval ground here, where J. B. Hobbs, world-renowned veteran, delighted the fans by registering his one hundred seventy-eighth three-figure score in first-class cricket—total far ahead of all other performances in the matter of "century"-making. Hobbs compiled 147 and, as Andrew Ducat hit 175 and T. F. Shepherd 140, the home side was able to declare with a big total of 503 for four wickets. Warwickshire, with a first innings total of 139, therefore could only hope to play out time so as to avoid a defeat and this hope faded gradually, although it flickered anew now and again. R. E. S. Wyatt, Warwickshire skipper, obtained a century, and F. R. Santall collected 80 not out, but after the pair were separated no one else seemed able to cope with the Surrey bowling and the visitors' second innings were terminated for 152.

The only other first-class match yielding a definite result was that between Nottinghamshire and Hampshire at Nottingham, where the former won by 10 wickets, scoring 279 for nine wickets declared and 10 for no wickets against 220 and 68. Harold Larwood, Nottinghamshire's famous fast bowler, was in great form in Hampshire's second innings and captured six wickets for 20 runs. The best individual performances with the bat were 85 by John Arnold; 76 by George Brown, in Hampshire's first innings, and 79 by Willis Walker in Notts's first.

A great stand by W. E. Astill and N. F. Armstrong, who notched 115 and 62, respectively, enabled Leicestershire to avoid defeat by Sussex at Leicester. Sussex batted first and with the aid of a brilliant century by Capt. K. S. Duleepsinhji, nephew of the famous cricketing Indian Prince, Ranjitsinhji, and 78 by H. Parks, amassed 397 for nine wickets. At this point the innings was declared closed, and Leicestershire, after a shaky commencement, responded with quite a respectable total of 286, therefore did not have to "follow on" (take the second innings immediately after the first), as apepared likely at one time. At the close of play Sussex had put on 75 for two in the second knock.

C. S. Dempster, brilliant New Zealander, who heads the first-class batting averages at the present time with a figure greatly in excess of everybody else's, distinguished himself still further by scoring his fifth century this season in the tourists' drawn match against Cambridge University. This occurred in the visitors' second innings, which was declared closed at 226 for five wickets. The first innings scores were New Zealanders 375, Cambridge 308; so the varsity team found itself confronted with a task of scoring 297 to win. The Light Blues failed to do this and ended up with 66 runs behind, with five men still to bat. R. C. Blunt scored 120 in the tourists' opening venture and the best items for the varsity were 61 and 102 by Capt. G. D. Kemp-Welch, 88 by D. Z. Surfleet in the first innings and 72 by F. R. Brown in the second.

## TROJANS MAKE FINE SHOWING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 6—Possibility of record-breaking performances in the finals of the National Collegiate Track and Field Championships at Stagg Field here today were spoiled by an all-night downpour of rain. Records were approached in some of the 11 events, in which trials were held yesterday, despite rather chilly sunshine. University of Southern California, recent winner of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. in Philadelphia, qualified 12 times, and is favored to stage a successful defense of the national title which it won last year.

The Trojans failed to qualify in only the 16-pound hammer throw and 880-yard run. Trials were not held in the mile and two-mile runs, the running high jump and the pole vault. Other teams placed men as follows: Iowa and Wisconsin, seven each; Ohio State, six; Nebraska and Indiana, five each; Michigan and Minnesota, four each.

F. C. Wykoff '32, world's record-breaking dash man for Southern California, concentrating on the 100-yard dash, attracted the most attention, though Emmett Toppino '31, of Loyola, New Orleans, improved his time in the trials. Wykoff won the first heat in 9.6s and Toppino came along in the third heat with 9.5s. The other heats were won in 9.7s. by T. E. Tolan Jr., '31, of Michigan, also a world's record breaker, and P. W. Glass '33, of Oklahoma A. & M.

While the caliber of the competition in the hurdles was reduced somewhat by the absence of L. H. Sentman '31 of Illinois, world's record breaker, who was detained at Champaign by examinations, good time was made in the trials. J. A. Keller '33, of Ohio State, favorite to win both the high and low hurdles crowns, yielded best time yesterday to winners of other heats. J. E. Hatfield '31 of Indiana University, did best in the 120-yard stretch with 14.7s., while E. A. Payne '32 of Southern California, did best over the furlong barriers, 23.6s.

E. L. Gordon '31, of Iowa, promised to repeat his championship in the running broad jump. He set the qualifying mark of 24ft. 11⅝in. E. B. Gening '32, who won the half-mile run two years ago, promised to stage a return to glory by making the fastest time, 1m. 56.5s., but Dale A. Letts '31 of Chicago, who won it last year, showed he was in good shape by loafing in to a 1m. 59.7s. victory in the second heat.

K. M. Churchill '31 of University of California, gave a splendid exhibition with the javelin, throwing it 215 feet to top the qualifiers. The N. C. A. A. record in this event, set by Lee Bartlett of Albion in 1928, is only 1ft. 7in. better than Churchill's preliminary heave. In the discus the leader was R. H. Hall '32 of Southern California, with a toss of 152ft. 8in.

### COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Arizona 8, Governors Island 5.

## YALE POLOISTS FACE A HEAVY HANDICAP

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Yale's star polo team will be forced to overcome a handicap of nine or more goals in every match it plays in the intercollegiate championships starting June 13 at the Rockaway Hunt Club on Long Island.

Announcement of the line-ups and handicaps of the six competing teams yesterday reveals that Yale will be burdened with a 20-goal handicap, even without Stewart Iglehart, a seven-goal man, on the field. Iglehart will be used only in an emergency.

Princeton, rated at 11 goals, leads the other contenders in potential strength. The University of Oklahoma and Pennsylvania Military College have been rated at 10 goals each, Harvard at nine and the United States Military Academy at six.

The University of Oklahoma had not been rated at all until its entry in the tournament, but they now have two-goal players at No. 1 and No. 3 and three-goal men at the other positions.

As intercollegiate games are played at six chukkers, instead of the regulation eight, a deduction of 25 per cent will be made in the handicap totals of each team.

### DONOHUE NEARLY A 10-YEAR MAN

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6 (AP)—Pete Donohue, veteran pitcher of the New York Giants, has traded his ticket to Minneapolis for one to New York in hopes of being allowed to remain in the major leagues ine days longer. Donohue, whose release to the Minneapolis American Association Club was announced Thursday, needed only nine more days to become a 10-year man, which would entitle him to an unconditional release and the privilege of making his own arrangements, possibly with another major league club. Donohue called John McGraw's attention to this fact and the Giant manager referred him to President Charles A. Stoneham. So Donohue is going East to plead his cause.

### CHICAGO ELECTS URBAN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 6—W. J. Urban '31, second baseman and leading hitter of the University of Chicago baseball team, was elected captain of the 1931 squad last night as the team entrained for Madison to play their crucial game with the Badgers. Victory for the Maroons today will give them the Conference championship. Victory for Wisconsin will shove Illinois into the title. Urban comes from River Forest, Ill., and was the team's best pitcher last season.

### MISS MacKENZIE WINS AGAIN

TORONTO, Ont., June 6 (By Canadian Press)—Ada Mackenzie of the Toronto Ladies' Golf and Tennis Club, won the Ontario women's golf championship for the fourth time yesterday afternoon, defeating Winnifred Robinson, of St. Catharines, 7 and 6, at the Glendale Golf Club, Hamilton.

### BRITISH INVITE HODSON

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Bert Hodson of Chigwell, former Welsh golf champion, today was invited to join the Ryder Cup team, completing the list of eight players and two alternates which will meet Capt. Walter C. Hagen's United States squad of professionals at Columbus, O., June 26 and 27.

### PIRATES SELL WILLOUGHBY

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 6 (AP)—Sale of Claude Willoughy, pitcher, to the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast League was announced last night by the Pittsburgh Pirates. The cash consideration was not revealed. Willoughby came this year from the Philadelphia Nationa in a trade.

## SENATORS AND A'S DEFEATED

### Grove Beaten by White Sox —Uhle Holds Washington

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 31 | 11 | .738 |
| Washington | 27 | 17 | .614 |
| New York | 24 | 18 | .571 |
| Cleveland | 23 | 21 | .523 |
| Chicago | 18 | 24 | .429 |
| Detroit | 19 | 29 | .396 |
| St. Louis | 15 | 24 | .385 |
| Boston | 15 | 28 | .349 |

RESULTS JUNE 5

Boston 4, Cleveland 3.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 5 (12 innings).
Detroit 1, Washington 0 (11 innings).
New York 8, St. Louis 7.

The Washington Senators lost a chance to gain on the Philadelphia Athaletics in the American League race on Friday, as the champions were defeated and so were the Senators. Chicago triumphed over the Athletics in 12 innings, 7 to 5. Detroit won a close engagement from Washington by the score of 1 to 0. The New York Yankees gained slightly on the A's and Senators by defeating the St. Louis Browns, 8 to 7. The Boston Red Sox took the final contest in their series with Cleveland, by 4 to 3.

A home run by Lew Fonseca, Chicago second baseman, was the hit that beat the Athletics. It came in the first of the twelfth inning. The White Sox pushed across another run in that same inning, but one would have been enough. Bob Grove, Connie Mack's great left-hander, was pitching at the time and was changed with the defeat, breaking his string of victories which had run to eight. Hal McKain pitched the last seven innings for the White Sox and during that time held the champions to two hits. Chicago made 13 hits, Fonseca and Jeffries each getting three. Bob Fothergill hit a double and triple. Haas and Heving did the most consistent hitting for the A's, each

# 'ALLIED WOMEN' TO TAKE FIELD FOR DRY CAUSE

## Dr. Poling Announces New Details of Spectacular Prohibition Drive

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 5—Daniel A. Poling, chairman of the Allied Forces, announced new details of the spectacular national prohibition campaign which will precede the presidential election of 1932.

A new woman's organization, "Allied Women," will be put in the field. Mrs. Rushmore Patterson, prominent in New York and Washington society, will be at its head. This brings the groups under the Poling banner to four, the others being Allied Youth, Allied Business Men, and the Allied Campaigners. The last named is the field organization of the "Allies," which launches its program in Columbus, O., Sept. 8.

The campaign will include three-day meetings in 257 cities, will reach hundreds of thousands directly and millions more indirectly, will have a $350,000 expenditure as a "minimum," and will bring the dry fight directly to the threshold of the presidential campaign. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, is scheduled to make two speeches, one of these in a mass meeting in New York. Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, is on the list of nonpartisan sponsors, which also includes Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, of the progressive political wing.

**Greatest Ever Staged**

Dr. Poling said here that if his hopes were fulfilled this would be among the greatest dry campaigns ever staged. He frankly declared that the size of the proposed campaign was only equaled by the present need of support for the dry law. As to its eventual result, he explained that a detailed dry machine would be organized complete from national leadership to precinct workers, and added that he hoped the body would be the "residuary legatee" of the prohibition enthusiasm which it created. This has raised speculation over whether the new organization may not eventually become a permanent factor in the country's dry campaign. What the effect of this will be on the Anti-Saloon League is not stated, other than that the new lay group will coöperate with all existing agencies.

The allied forces, Dr. Poling said, will be strictly nonpartisan. Asked if there were significance in the fact that he is head of the J. C. Penney Foundation, a charitable enterprise, and that Mr. Penney was formerly a host to President Hoover, Dr. Poling answered in the negative. While the campaign will be political in its implications, he said, and would fail in its power if it did not influence the presidential campaign, no sides had been taken. Furthermore, the broader purpose of the campaign, he said, was to enlist new and stronger support behind the dry law and prohibition enforcement.

Campaign of the four groups will start next fall and continue without interruption until July, 1932, or until the big presidential nominating conventions are under way or through. Besides holding mass meetings in every big city in the country, it is arranged that subsidiary meetings in smaller towns will be staged, and in addition, "zone meetings" in metropolitan areas of large geographical units. It is at the latter that Senators Borah and Sheppard, Miss Evangeline Booth, Governor Pinchot, Fred B. Smith and others prominent in the dry fight will be heard.

**Purpose Is Twofold**

"The purpose is twofold," Dr. Poling said, in an oral explanation accompanying presentation of a formal statement, "to create and organize sentiment behind the Eighteenth Amendment and the enforcement of the prohibition law, and to carry the fight up to the nominating conventions. The allies have no official relationship with the board of strategy, which was born out of the December meeting of the 32 organizations supporting the prohibition amendment, and which meets June 26. That conference could not undertake this campaign, but our members are personally affiliated with the groups of which it is composed."

Dr. Poling stressed the need for nation-wide action among drys, declaring "some of us have been asleep," and frankly saying that the time is critical for the dry law. The campaign would attempt "to throw new forces into the situation," he said.

Dr. Poling declared that audited financial statements of the allies' financial receipts will be submitted quarterly to the clerk of the House of Representatives. He said that this probably was not legally required under the Corrupt Practices Act, which applies to organizations primarily political. On the other hand, Dr. Poling said he felt that the public is entitled to know how much money is coming in and how it is being spent.

The new campaign is backed by 200 sponsors which include Thomas Edison, Jane Addams, Col. Patrick Callahan, William Gibbs McAdoo, Miss Evangeline Booth, Franklin W. Fort and others.

Dr. Poling is head of the Christian Endeavor Society, editor-in-chief of the Christian Herald, besides being the head of the Penny Foundation, a charitable organization.

In his prepared statement, Dr. Poling said in part:

"National offices were opened in New York City on June 1 with Oliver W. Stewart, vice-chairman, in charge. Advance men are now in the field organizing local committees.

**Allies' Activities**

"Activities of the 'Allies' include mass meetings, conferences, enrollment of voters and young people, publication of a weekly paper and popular literature and the organizing or strengthening of local units in cities, towns and precincts.

"The allied forces represent all faiths and announce that mass meetings and conferences will be held on neutral ground in public auditoriums."

In announcing her acceptance of the chairmanship of Allied Women, Mrs. Patterson said:

"The allied forces are organizing to uphold an amendment that was legally made, and that so far has not had adequate trial to prove its entire worth. We believe the preponderance of opinion defying the Eighteenth Amendment comes from those who wish money through the sale of liquor, those who wish liquor because they like it, regardless of consequences to themselves and their neighbors, and those who are ignorant of actual conditions, but have accepted the idea thrust upon them by propaganda that prohibition is responsible for most of the evils of America.

"The first two classes will never change. We think the last group will. They will see that legal liquor has never made temperance, that illegal liquor has always existed wherever restrictions were imposed and that restrictions were made necessary because without restriction, alcohol was a grave menace economically and socially. Last, but not least, they will see that dealing with bootleggers is not a noble gesture of independence, but a disregard for consequences that amounts to either stupidity or criminality, or both.

"The person who, through an offer for money, induces another to break a law for which that other may go to jail is either too careless to think through or else too willful to care. He fails utterly to see the state of public mind which he is building, the Frankenstein he is creating to return and strike at him, at his family and at his country.

"Allied Women are in no sense reformers. They are just common-sense persons of the feminine gender, throwing their support to a law in which they have faith."

# Honors and Gifts Distributed at B. U.

A check for $150 was presented yesterday to Henry H. Meyer, dean of Boston University's school of religious education and social service, by Sven Laurin of Lowell, president of the graduating class, as a senior class contribution toward a permanent endowment for the school library.

Edgar Zimmerman and Miss Mary Louise Traver received scholarship awards of $100 each from the class of 1925. Miss Elizabeth Kempton was also given a $100 scholarship by Gordon Kennison, representative of the class of 1929.

Miss Laura May Allen, Cambridge; Miss Marie Agnes Daley, Brockton, and Miss Helen Christine Gentzel, Newton, of the College of Practical Arts, received cups for the parts they played in daily home life as well as in school activities. Miss Katherine Blackford Andrews, South Weymouth, and Miss Martha Eleanor Smith, Brockton, for highest scholarship records, had their names inscribed in gold on the honor roll plaque.

# OREGON TO PROTECT COLUMBIA'S BEAUTY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore.—Future development of Columbia River Gorge will be supervised in a determination to preserve the natural beauty of the place. The City Council, at its session today, agreed to create a board of nine, representing the city, the county and the State Highway Commission to guard the gorge from infringements by power lines and other industrial activities.

Logging enterprises in the gorge may be requested to remove structures which detract from the view of the Bridal Veil Falls, and power lines required to run underground if the council adopts proposals now under favorable consideration.

**LONDON MONEY MARKET**

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Money today was 1½ per cent; discount rates—short bills 2⅛ per cent; three months 2⅛@2⅞ per cent.

## Week-End Pops Programs

**SATURDAY**

"Carmen," Prelude ..... Bizet
"The Roman Carnival," Overture Berlioz
"A Midsummer Night's Dream," Scherzo ..... Mendelssohn
"The Deluge," Prelude ..... Saint-Saëns
Violin Solo: J. Theodorowicz
"Danse Macabre," Symphonic Poem ..... Saint-Saëns
"Ballet of the Hours," "Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli
Victor Herbert Favorites ..... Sanford
"Artists' Life," Waltz ..... Strauss
"Mignon," Entr'acte ..... Thomas
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
Stein Song

**SUNDAY**

Symphony No. 6 in B minor, "Pathetic" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Mediterranean" ..... Bax
(First time in Boston)
"The Animals' Carnival" ..... Saint-Saëns
"Rhapsody in Blue" ..... Gershwin
(Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá)
(Repeated by request)

# Treasurer of United States Signs But One Check—President Hoover's

WALTER O. WOODS

Acme-P. & A.

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Walter O. Woods, Treasurer of the United States, signs just one government check a month. It's President Hoover's pay check.

Although directly holding the purse strings in business involving more than $3,000,000,000 annually, quiet Mr. Woods actually applies his pen only on this draft for $6250 toward the $75,000 yearly salary of the President.

He does have his name on federal paper money, however. His signature is to be seen on the lower left side of the front of each bill. That of his chief, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is on the right.

Another duty of the Treasurer is the supervision of the daily statement of governmental finances. This shows the condition of the Treasury and expenditures by the month and year to date, and gives comparisons with the same periods in the previous year.

Mr. Woods is credited with having thwarted gamblers who sought advance information as to what some daily balance figures would be, on which they were accepting bets. He put safeguards around preparation of the statement, so that while the data are assembled by many employees only a trusted few know the result prior to announcement.

Redemption of worn or partially destroyed currency is another matter under the Treasurer's jurisdiction. The number and amounts of bills must be checked before new currency is issued.

While Mr. Woods is charged with disbursement of public funds, this work is done by disbursing officers of the various departments under supervison of the comptroller's office. The accounts later are verified by the Treasurer and disbursement checks are drawn on him.

The law prevents the Treasurer from engaging in any sort of private business. He has his hands full as it is, being also treasurer of the board for the postal savings system and trustee for bonds held to secure national bank notes and of public deposits in national banks.

# *Vanitie, Weetamoe, Resolute To Meet for Glen Cove Cups*

The major yacht-racing season gets under sail the coming week in western Long Island Sound when the so-called cup yachts, Vanitie, Resolute and Weetamoe joined the M class knockabouts, the 12s, 10s, 8s, New York 40s and 30s and other intermediate classes in the New York Y. C. race on Thursday for the Glen Cove Cups, and the organization's eightieth annual regatta on Friday. It is expected that Vanitie will allow Resolute about three seconds a mile and Weetamoe 3½ seconds.

From the Sound the three cup boats will work eastward, probably stopping off at New London for the Harvard-Yale race and then going on to the Penobscot for the Eastern Y. C. cruise the second week in July. It is possible that they may pause at Marblehead on their way to and from the Penobscot for a series of impromptu races by the Eastern Y. C. Their final races will probably be on the N. Y. Y. C. cruise the third week in August.

The annual regatta of the N. Y. Y. C. held each year in conformity with a provision in the by-laws is the oldest yachting fixture in the country, the initial affair being on July 17, 1845, not quite a year after the organization of the club. During the past 86 years there have been seven in which none was held, six cancellations being occasioned by war, 1861, 1898, 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920, while in 1903 all hands were seemingly too busy following Reliance to think about a race for smaller yachts. The regatta of 1902 was called off through a lack of a breeze, but is included in the record. Until 1905 all the annual regattas were held in New York Harbor, the earlier ones starting from off the Elysium Fields at Hoboken, but increased traffic conditions necessitated a transfer to Long Island Sound which has been the scene of action except in 1909 and 1910 when the annual regattas were held in July off Newport.

**Meeting for Ninth Season**

When Vanitie and Resolute cross the starting line next Thursday they will have begun their ninth season, in which they have met in 118 races, a new record in American yachting for continuous rivalry between two yachts, and only exceeded by the long-drawn-out contests between Britannia, Lulworth, White Heather and Shamrock and the schooner Westward, which began before the war and ran for some years after it.

The two aspirants for America's Cup defense against Shamrock IV met in 1914, 1915 and 1930 as gaff-rigged sloops, Resolute being sailed in nearly all her races by Charles Francis Adams. Vanitie was handled during her first season by William Dennis and Harry Haff in succession. In 1915 her owner, Alexander S. Cochran, turned her over to W. Butler Duncan and Cornelius Vanderbilt, who sailed her in 16 races with varying success. In 1920 she was placed in the hands of the Resolute syndicate, which turned her over to George Nichols, who came within an ace of winning the honor of defending the cup. The two yachts changed ownership in 1926, Resolute being taken by E. Walter Clark of Philadelphia and Vanitie by Harry Payne Whitney. For the next three years they sailed as staysail schooners, Resolute being handled by her owner and Vanitie by Robert W. Emmons and Mr. Adams.

In 1929 they went back to what might be called single "mastedness," taking on modern Marconi rigs, with Vanitie passing into the hands of Gerard B. Lambert, who had the assistance the first year of Mr. Adams and the latter's son, Charles Francis Adams Jr. This proved Vanitie's most successful year, for she won 14 out of 15 races. Last year, with Mr. Lambert at the wheel, she also finished in the lead, but young Sidney Clark, who took his father's place on Resolute, showed unusual ability and won four out of the seven races on the New York cruise.

**Lambert to Sail Vanitie**

Vanitie will be sailed this year by her owner, Mr. Lambert, assisted in most of the races by George Nichols. Resolute will be handled again by Commodore Clark, with his son Sidney on the after deck, and probably her skipper again on the New York cruise. Weetamoe will be sailed practically throughout the season by Richard DeB. Boardman of Boston, assisted by Spencer Borden Jr. of Fall River, both well-known and experienced amateur sailors. Her owner, Frederick H. Prince, expects to have several guests with him.

The dismasting of the Valiant last Saturday and the accident to Prestige's tophammer, which caused her retirement the week before, would seem to indicate that the new lighter-than-wood masts on the rerigged class yachts are not sufficiently reliable as yet, and that Andiamo and Istelena with well-tried-out spars may win after all. It should be remembered, however, that both Columbia and Constitution lost their steel masts and that two Shamrocks were dismasted before their designers learned the center of effort of the strains. Four of the five M boats, Valiant, Prestige, Andiamo and Istelena, are being sailed by their owners, while Avatar is being handled by Innis O'Rourke, who has been sailing Carlisle boats for some years and is one of the cleverest skippers in the racing game.

# BOSTON UNIVERSITY EXERCISES TO START

Boston University seniors are about to enter a final week of college festivities, starting on Monday, June 8, and terminating on Monday, June 15, with the Commencement exercises in Symphony Hall. All 10 schools and colleges of the university will take part in the annual Senior Week.

The fifth annual all-university alumni day will be held on Saturday, June 13, at the William R. Nickerson Recreation Field, Riverside. The program is made up of entertainment of all kinds, from baseball games to canoeing on the Charles. On Sunday, June 14, the Baccalaureate service will be held at Symphony Hall at 4 p. m., the students marching in academic robes from the Horticultural Hall at 3:45 p. m.

# Siegfried Sassoon Topic of Lecture

How a militarist has changed into a pacifist was the theme of a talk on the life and poems of Siegfried Sassoon, delivered yesterday afternoon by Dr. Miriam F. Skirball, former professor of English literature at Simmons College, before a gathering of members and friends of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. John S. Codman in West Roxbury.

Dr. Skirball in her talk said that though Sassoon had been a member of the Royal Welch Fusiliers and fought in the World War in France, he later defied the military authority because he believed the war was being deliberately prolonged by those who had the power to end it. He held that the war had changed from one of defense and liberation to one of aggression and conquest; the continuance of which was evil and unjust. His protest was not against the conduct of the war, but against the political errors and insincerities for which the fighting men were being sacrificed, and on their behalf he protested against the deception which was being practiced on them.

Dr. Skirball read also from the poetry of Sassoon which further illustrated his change of attitude toward war from one of romance and adventure to that of hatred and injustice.

Other speakers at the meeting were Miss Alice M. Holmes, member of the state board of the Women's League, and Miss Florence H. Luscomb, the organization's executive secretary, who outlined the developments in the Massachusetts branch of the league and its campaign for this year.

# TELEPHONE COMPANY SEEKS VERMONT LINE

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission today for permission to purchase the entire capital stock of the Central Telephone Company, operating in a group of Vermont cities.

A series of agreements for purchase of the 2400 shares of central stock at $35 a share or an exchange of one share of New England Telephone & Telegraph stock for four shares of Central was filed.

# KILWINNING CLUB MEMBERS TO SAIL

Nearly 50 members of the Kilwinning Square and Compass Club of Boston will sail from East Boston tomorrow on the Cunard-Anchor Line steamer Transylvania for Glasgow.

Mrs. David Lees of Belmont, past vice-president of the Scot's Charitable Society is to lead the pilgrimage. Mrs. Lees is an active member of Belmont Women's Club and Belmont Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star. The Transylvania will embark at Boston 340 passengers.

# HEATING ASSOCIATION OFFICERS ELECTED

W. W. Stevenson was elected president of the National District Heating Association at the twenty-second annual convention in the Hotel Statler yesterday. Other officers elected were: E. E. Drury of Detroit, first vice-president; J. E. Hillemeyer of St. Louis, second vice-president; William J. Baldwin Jr. of New York, third vice-president; D. L. Gaskill of Greenville, O., secretary and treasurer, and Landis Shaw Smith of Rochester, N. Y., retiring president; Melvin D. Engle of Boston and H. Waranek of Milwaukee, executive committee.

# PRENDIBLE NAMED CLERK OF COURT

William M. Prendible was appointed clerk of the Suffolk Superior Criminal Court yesterday to succeed John R. Campbell. Under the terms of the appointment, Mr. Prendible will hold office until elections are held in the autumn of 1932.

The new clerk was appointed attaché in the clerk's office in 1923, and in 1928 he was made asisstant clerk. Last year he passed the bar examinations. Mr. Prendible will take oath on Monday. The office carries a salary of $6800 per year.

# WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, followed by showers; not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds, becoming southerly Sunday.

**Maine:** Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by showers Sunday; not much change in temperature.

**New Hampshire, Vermont:** Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers tonight or Sunday; not much change in temperature.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut:** Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers late tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

**Official Temperatures**

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

| | 8 a.m. June6 | Max. June6 | | 8 a.m. June6 | Max. June6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 66 | 86 | Nantucket | 62 | 70 |
| Bismarck, N.D. | 54 | 74 | New Orleans | 74 | 88 |
| Boston | 63 | 91 | New York | 66 | 84 |
| Buffalo | 60 | 88 | Norfolk, Va. | 74 | 88 |
| Calgary | 44 | | North Platte | 56 | 58 |
| Charleston | 80 | 94 | Philadelphia | 68 | 86 |
| Chicago | 58 | 62 | Phoenix, Ariz | 68 | 90 |
| Cincinnati | 70 | 82 | Pittsburgh | 60 | 76 |
| Denver | 52 | 58 | Portland, Me. | 62 | 82 |
| Eastport, Me. | 58 | 70 | Raleigh | 72 | 90 |
| Hatteras | 74 | 78 | St. Louis | 74 | 84 |
| Helena, Mont. | 52 | 72 | St. Paul | 54 | 76 |
| Huron, S. D. | 56 | 72 | Salt Lake City | 60 | 78 |
| Jacksonville | 74 | 86 | San Francisco | 58 | 68 |
| Kansas City | 60 | 84 | Santa Fe, N.M. | 54 | 78 |
| Key West | 78 | 84 | Seattle | 56 | 80 |
| Los Angeles | 58 | 68 | Tampa | 74 | 88 |
| Memphis | 74 | 90 | Washington | 68 | 86 |
| Miami, Fla. | 80 | 80 | Wichita, Kan. | 62 | 88 |
| Montreal | 62 | 72 | Williston, N.D. | 54 | 74 |

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday 4:57 p. m., Sunday 5:07 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:47 p. m.

# INCOMPETENCY HELD CAUSE OF MANY FAILURES

## Dr. Surface Talks to Yale Club on Sources of Business Collapse

Economic stability of selling practices, wherein manufacturers and wholesalers encourage men who never should have gone into business, was questioned by Dr. Frank M. Surface, assistant director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, speaking last night at a banquet in the Yale Club of Boston. Incompetency, rather than inexperience, he said, is responsible for the larger portion of business failures.

Explaining that it is the work of the Department of Commerce to try to alleviate human misery by discovering through business failures a means to prolong the existence of future business, he went on to say: "We are seeking the underlying causes of failures that general studies have shown to exist. It has been found that 18 per cent of all businesses fail within the first year, and that only 33 per cent are still in operation after the first five years. Repetition of failure is common among business incompetents. Out of 39 bankrupts classed in a recent study 11 had gone through bankruptcy once before and for five it was the third failure."

Taking up the question of bankruptcy control under the Donovan Act, B. Loring Young, Boston bankruptcy referee, another speaker, declared the present methods of control to be inadequate. He pointed out that creditors were not fully protected from losses. Under the present system, he said, anyone may enter business legally and drop responsibilities to creditors through automatic process. To defeat the ease with which debts may be written off, he advocated placing the affairs of bankrupts under supervision for at least one year following their failures, and strengthening the position of judges and referees for the protection of creditor interests.

Edward A. Filene of Boston voiced the opinion that the research into the causes of the 1000 bankruptcy proceedings made in Boston during the last year, and carried on through the united efforts of the Law School and Institute of Human Relations of Yale University and the United States Department of Commerce, were basically valuable to the nation in the elimination of economic waste and the increase to buying power.

Bankruptcy studies, it was shown during the evening, were started at Yale and the Department of Commerce in 1928 at Philadelphia. They were extended during 1929 to New Jersey and an analysis made of 600 cases. The forthcoming report on the Boston cases will be published early in the fall. Operations will later be extended to other parts of the country that conclusions rendered may be nation-wide.

The banquet, characterized by Wesley A. Sturges, Yale, toastmaster, as "a Round Table discussion of the source of business failure," and held under the auspices of the Yale School of Law, the Institute of Human Relations of Yale University, and the United States Department of Commerce, was given in honor of B. Loring Young, Charles C. Cabot and Arthur Black.

# New Microphone Plan for the 'Pops'

When the Pops concert goes on the air this evening for the first broadcast of the season, the audience in Symphony Hall will witness an unusual method of radio sound transmission. The microphones will not be facing the orchestra. Instead, two instruments resembling huge arc searchlights, known as parobic reflectors, located midway along the second balcony on both sides of the hall, will be used.

These instruments can be trained on the orchestra like a spotlight, and if properly focused, will pick up only the sounds from the orchestra. The system is said to work on the theory of an electric copper bowl heater, where the heat is most intense at the focal point of the heater, except that the process is reversed i nthe microphone system. The sound waves glance off the bowl and concentrate at a point directly in front of the reflector. A microphone is placed facing the bowl at the focal point. The pickup is described as partly spotlight and partly microphone, picking up only the sounds which are wanted.

Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Pops orchestra, has selected a special radio program. It will be Tech Night, a feature of graduation week at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Tonight's program will be the first of a series of five Saturday night Pops concert to be broadcast over a nation-wide hookup at 8:30 o'clock eastern daylight saving time.

# WILLIS TEW PRIZES AWARDED BY YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 6 (AP)—Yale University last night announced the award of the Willis Tew prizes to the ranking first year students in five departments of the Yale graduate school. The prizes, established this year, were awarded to: Gordon S. Haight, New York, in English; Thomas H. Vance, New Haven, Conn., in French; Daniel V. Hegemann, Redding Ridge, Conn., in German; David Bidney, Toronto, Can., in philosophy and Gorman D. Palmer, Hinckley, Me., in history.

The Lloyd Mifflin prize in English and American literature, established in 1923, and awarded biennially to an undergraduate, was presented to William H. Hale '31, of New York, for his essay on "The Importance of Matthew Arnold's Criticism."

# POWER LINE CONSTRUCTION RECOMMENDED

## Return to Prosperity Seen in Development of Power Potentials

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMERICUS, Ga., June 5—"The electric light and power industry offers the best hope to the nation of pulling out of the present depression through widespread new construction," Preston S. Arkwright, president of the Georgia Power Company, told members of the Kiwanis Club here.

"New construction, the building of new industries, is what brings periods of prosperity," Mr. Arkwright said. "It is this that takes up the slack of unemployment, distributes pay rolls and quickens all business activities.

"Think of the pay rolls that would be put into circulation, the new jobs that would be created, if all needed development in the power industry could be started. It would involve not only the construction of power houses and lines, not only the manufacture of electrical equipment and millions of new electric appliances, but it would stimulate the copper and brass and steel industries and create new markets for all kinds of home and farm equipment. Its effects would be nation-wide. Particularly would Georgia benefit. Already the Georgia Power Company is the largest construction agency in the State. In 1930, even though it was a bad year, this company carried through the biggest program of new construction ever attempted by one industry in one year in the history of Georgia.

"The amount being spent on new construction this year is much smaller, but the need is tremendous. Particularly here in south Georgia we already have drawn plans for new construction on a large scale that is awaiting only an opportunity to go ahead.

"It was the development of a new industry, the building of the railroads, that pulled the nation out of the big depression after the war between the states. It was the development of the automobile industry that brought back prosperity after the World War. Among all industries, I believe the electric light and power industry offers the best hope to the nation of pulling out of the present depression through widespread new construction."

**SOUTH'S FURNITURE MEN ELECT**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HIGH POINT, N. C.—The Southern Retail Furniture Dealers' Association, in session at Sedgefield elected the following officers during its nineteenth annual convention: president, J. D. Jones, Spartanburg, S. C.; vice-president, Frank Morris, Winston-Salem, N. C.; secretary-treasurer, John A. Gilmore, Charlottesville, Va. The association went on record as favoring a survey with a view to decreasing rates of public utilities.

# EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton; Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 8.

Sells-Floto Circus, Sullivan Square, 8.

**Theaters**

Wilbur—"High Hat," 8:30.
Tremont—"Friendship," 8:15.
Park—"The Viking" (film), 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Fine Arts—"By Rocket to the Moon" (film) 1 to 11 p. m.

**EVENTS SUNDAY**

Free public lecturs on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lexington; Old Belfry Club Hall, 8.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn; Odd Fellows Hall, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton; Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy; Senior High School auditorium, Coddington Street, near City Square, 3:30.

Field and Forest Club: Ramblers meeting, home of Messrs. Cyrus W. Taylor and Charles W. Jones, 259 Emerson Street, Melrose, 4:30.

"Old Ironsides" open for public inspection, Charlestown Navy Yard, 9 to 4:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Meet W. Quincy R. R. station, 10, for rock climbing.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated talk, "Wonderland of Peru," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30.

Boston Shoe and Leather Fair, Hotel Statler, through June 6.

**EVENTS MONDAY**

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Advertising Club. Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Pekinese Association, Parlor Suite, 1. Meeting and luncheon, De Soto Motor Car Company, ballroom and foyer, 10 and 12:30.

**Art Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Open weekdays from 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith, recent gift of Mr. J. M. Andreini; chiaroscuro prints; early Italian engraving; designs for ornament 16th to 18th centuries; modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding. Through September.

**Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge**—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings.

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court**—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

**Boston Art Club, Darimouth and Newbury Street**—Work by Boston newspaper artists.

**Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street**—Decorative paintings of the eighteenth century by English and continental masters. Portrait of Miss Shoolman of Brookline.

**Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street**—Annual spring exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings by members. Through June 30.

**Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth**—Water colors by John Whorf, paintings in tempera by Knut Svendsen, etchings by Anne Goldthwaite.

**New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street**—Exhibit of sculpture and drawings by Milton Horn. Through June 6.

**Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place**—Prints, maps and paintings. Through June 30.

**Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street**—Etchings and engravings by modern French artists.

**Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy, Andover. Admission free. Open weekdays 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 4:30**—Loan exhibit of paintings by contemporary American artists and historical prints from the Mabel Brady Garvan Institute of Yale University. Through June 30.

**Holman's Print Shop, 5-A Park Street**—Plates from Turner's Liber Studiorum and Claude's Liber Veritatis; Elizabethan portraits; and Walter Crane original water colors and oils.

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor


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The Christian Science Monitor

*entitled*

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written by George Read, President of the Johnson Read Advertising Agency of Chicago, Illinois

This series discusses, in addition to the practical steps of salesmanship, the new angle which is that "selling is no longer getting—it is giving service." An indication of this analysis of salesmanship—what it is and what it is not, and how to practice it—may be gleaned from some of the following topics:

*"Pleasant Persistence vs. Aggravating Insistance," "Appealing to the Right Motives of Purchase," "Genuine Geniality Opens the Doors," "Eight Essentials of Good Salesmanship," "Organizing Your Day and Your Talk."*

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# GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING

## The Attractive Home Doorway

### *Entrance Planting That Suits the House*

By KATHRINE MORRISON

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

FOR the city dweller, the approach to the home usually presents no problem at all. Even when the front door does not open directly upon the sidewalk but is reached across a tiny forecourt or a strip of lawn, the position offers practically no scope for decorative inventiveness. A couple of evergreens in tubs at each side of the door or a flowering window box are generally the only possibilities in the way of planting. It may be said that the question of the approach begins to arise only in the suburbs and becomes an insistent demand only in more rural surroundings.

In the country, however, the setting of the house is a matter of as much consequence as its interior plan or its exterior appearance. Obviously its appearance may be enhanced or neutralized by the quality of the garden layout. No portion of this layout is more important than the area which lies between the entrance gate and the front door. It bears the same relation to the whole garden scheme as the hall does to the house. It should be a fitting introduction to the hospitality which the visitor expects to find within.

The design and planting should accord with the character of the architecture. Thus a prim little Georgian house with a classic portico and symetrically spaced windows requires something formal in the way of an approach. A straight path dividing two small square lawns is always a satisfactory treatment, particularly if the marginal borders are planted with flowers of formal or semiformal shape.

**For the Tudor House**

If the house is an old Tudor cottage or a modern reproduction of one, there should be much greater latitude in design and planting. The path from the entrance gate need not necessarily be straight, although winding footways should be avoided in small areas, as these produce a fussy effect. Generally speaking, stiff borders planted with uncompromising rows of single flowers are not so suitable as a more haphazard arrangement. The herbaceous border is quite in order, either along one or both sides of the path or along the fence or boundary wall.

The prototype of all these more informal dooryard gardens is the English cottage garden in the illustration, where all kinds of old-fashioned flowers are allowed to run riot. The planting is invariably herbaceous, so that all summer long there is an unbroken sequence of bloom. All colors of the rainbow are represented and there is a happy-go-lucky mingling of shapes and heights. This random growth is the best sort of accompaniment to all types of ancient building materials—mellow stone, ancient weather-beaten oak timbering and color-washed brick or plaster. One of the illustrations shows one of these unspoiled cottage gardens. There is no set plan or scheme of planting, and yet it possesses an inimitable grace. Its very artlessness is its charm.

When old cottages pass out of the hands of villagers and become the property of city people who use them as country homes or week-end retreats, they invariably undergo a process of alteration. Often they are enlarged and their interiors modernized. Then the haphazard character of the bona fide cottage garden is hardly in keeping. The problem is then to preserve the freshness and spontaneity of the typical cottage garden and still to introduce an element of order which will correspond to the changes in the architecture and in the ownership.

This problem is often successfully solved, as anyone knows who is familiar with restored cottages. There are plenty of English villages where a considerable number of old places have been bought by artists or other people of good taste. The gardens of these transformed cottages offer many valuable lessons in design, planting, and color schemes.

Take, for instance, the illustration of an old cottage in Sussex where a straight path leads from the garden gate to the front door. The path itself is of brick laid on a firm foundation. The bricks are so spaced as to allow a moderate outcropping of grass. A low box hedge to each side of this red brick path furnishes a welcome complementary note of green. Beyond these hedges are masses of pink, mauve and white stock which at nightfall fill the air with their delicious scent. The rest of this dooryard garden has been kept quite simple. There is a restful expanse of lawn with only a planting of climbing varieties at intervals along the base of the house.

**Flowers and Crazy Paving**

The two remaining pictures show the approach to an old cottage in a Berkshire village. It is the home of an artist. The views looking both ways are equally attractive. The space between the garden gate and the front door is quite narrow. One-half of it is taken up by flower beds of different shapes and planting. The other half is covered with crazy paving. A certain number of rock plants have been allowed to grow up between the cracks but there are not enough of them to interfere with the convenience of pedestrians. A random border of old-fashioned flowers along the base of the house wall and climbing plants entwined round a casement window complete a most alluring approach.

And the rock garden! One very small London garden is noted for its numerous varieties of rock plants collected over years of travel. The smallest and rarest gems were planted in raised cement boxes, the more usual ones among the natural rock ledges in the ground or sprawling over clustered boulders brought in for support. In a small city lot the owner grew his treasures and was an authority upon the subject. A retaining wall can be a mass of purple aubretias, or white cerastium tomentosum (snow in summer) or yellow sedums or pink London pride, if care is taken in laying the stones and filling the crevices with good loam. That may be all that you are able to have in the way of a garden, but it is a start and the big thing in gardening is just that. All your life you might "wish for a garden," thinking you need a large plot that fits some preconceived idea. Try designing and planting a tiny space. No telling how the idea will grow.

THE ENGLISH COTTAGE DOORWAY—A SYMBOL OF FRIENDLY WELCOME

K. Morrison

The Outer Photographs Show Two Views of Entrance to a Cottage in Berkshire, Eng. Haphazard Planting Here Contrasts With a Formal Garden Back of the House. Center—Dooryard Garden in Sussex, Charming in Its Color Harmonies. Below—Old-Fashioned Flowers in Profusion Invite One to the Door of this Cottage in the Cotswolds.

## The Wee Plot for a Starter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Groton, Mass.

WHAT a difference a pretty entrance can make to a house, and how often your present entrance can be vastly improved by a little thought to the planting. A doorstep garden even three feet wide either in sun or shade may give pleasure long remembered and speak a note of charm and welcome to every passer by.

Memories of pretty doorstep gardens come crowding back to me. In Nantucket is a rose trellis a foot wide curved over a door, bearing a climbing rose. Hollyhocks flank the side wall, with petunias and verbenas at their feet. The warm Kentucky sun still seems to shine for me on a fragrant blazing spot of color at the doorstep of a tiny cabin in Bardstown. In a space four by six feet, cockscombs, zinnias, marigolds, ageratum and white fringed pinks bloomed there every year. Climbing nasturtiums above marigolds and blue summer larkspur about a doorway are still a vivid memory of Mackinac visited years ago. From the innumerable doorstep gardens in England, where gardening in small spaces is so thoroughly practiced, only one shall be mentioned. It is from Sonning; a purple clematis over the door, two feet of earth separated from the sidewalk by a stout wire protection held a mass of lavender, white and pink asters. These are the simplest of efforts. A vine on the house, a tree or two at the stoop, a bit of ground cover, are not much to achieve, but how conspicuous they are in their absence!

Possibly you are fortunate in possessing more than the doorstep plot a space 15 by 25 feet or even 50 feet square. You say that there are too great difficulties in a small city garden. Let us face and solve them. The amount of sun or shade will influence your plan. Narrow plots shaded by high walls or buildings will demand a restricted variety of plant material. If there is great drought or sun you must be willing to water from June till October. Winter damp from dripping eves or blankets of snow may have to be drained away to keep the plants from rotting. Beds and paving can be sloped to a drain inlet in the center or corners of the garden or another device is to raise the beds above the paving, hiding the curb by a trailing or creeping plant. Dust- and soot-laden air choke the cell pores, in congested areas, and the foliage should be sprayed as well as the roots watered if your garden is to be a success. Exclude hairy or sticky foliage plants from your list, for this reason.

Your soil probably demands attention. Generally in a city lot it is caked and heavy. A foot of it should be removed, six inches of sandy or gravelly loam laid down with the top filled in with a mixtures of loam, leaf mold and a liberal supply of bonemeal.

Now having faced the difficulties or proved that they do not exist for you, your decision may be made as to the kind of garden you are to have. According to your space and the amount of time you have to spend, as well as the limitations mentioned above, your choice can be made. If in shade you can have a spring bulb garden or a wild flower garden or a fern garden. Maybe you are a bird lover and will make of your tiny garden a bird sanctuary, a flowering tree to bloom for your joy in the spring and to fruit for the birds in the fall, with a bird bath at its feet, surrounded with some trailing berried ground cover. Maybe an herb garden will be a valued accessory to your culinary art. Beds of mint, dill, lavender, lettuce, radishes, spring onions, small fruited peppers, chives, winter-green, and lemon verbena—both beautiful and useful—will all be a joy. If the expense can be set aside, an evergreen garden is a collectors' forte and can be made either informal or formal as the taste dictates.

A wildflower garden will bring back memories each spring of former days when there was time to roam the hills and dales to find these pets in their natural habitat.

What more useful and at the same time more utilitarian than the fruit garden? You may have an orchard trained on the wall, espalier trees on the south fence, trees on frames along the walk and the space need not be large.

Perhaps you have nothing but a paved area in the sun. You can fill the crevices with good loam and have the darlings that love such a habitation—thrift, the arenarias, sedums, tiny dianthus, harebells and all their little companions. In fact one need not limit oneself to these. The best snapdragons that I have ever seen were growing between pavings in a sunken walk at Canterbury.

### Delphiniums

On the score of color alone, delphiniums are worthy of the high esteem in which they are held. Every conceivable shade of blue is to be found, and in every case it is as clear as crystal. The nobility of the spike will be increased if the number of growths is reduced to three. It is far better to have three majestic candelabras of bloom rather than six lesser ones. Many varieties are inclined to bear a branched spike. The branches arise at the bottom, and as they interrupt one's view of the principal display, it is better to cut them out with a pair of sharp scissors. Delphiniums will make a second show of bloom if the first flowers are cut off immediately the petals fade.

## Westonbirt Arboretum

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

NEARLY 100 years ago, a great English landowner, Mr. Holford (of Dorchester House, London) conceived the idea of turning part of his park at Westonbiirt in Gloucestershire into an arboretum. Here were planted all the fine trees known at that time, both native and foreign. His son, Sir George Holford, carried on this work with enthusiasm, planting not only the best of the later introductions from far off countries, but grouping them with the sure eye of an artist, both for color and form. Mr. Holford's grandson, the Earl of Morley, succeeded to the estates a few years back, and though they were sold he retained the arboretum, which he keeps up on the same generous lines. Its 160 acres extend to an adjoining wood of large area, also interplanted with rare trees and shrubs.

The drifts of blossoming cherries, plums and peaches, forsythias, crabs, magnolias, azaleas and rhododendrons present and enchanting spectacle in spring—but some there are who prefer to see it in October brilliance, when the fiery flame of autumn foliage backed by giant cedars and hemlocks in somber masses, rises above the pearly mists of autumn. Grassy banks and velvet lawns follow in endless succession, with always some fresh combination of color or of form to enchant the eye. A master-hand surely planted that noble group of sequoia, whose rust-red trunks catch the gleams of sunlight lighting up the scarlet foliage of Prunus sargenti beyond, or the many trees of Libo-cedrus, whose perfect columns of velvet blackness rise from a carpeting of forsythia. Hundreds and hundreds, nay thousands of these gloriously tinted trees are planted, yet there is no sameness, but endless variety of combination.

Another side now being developed of this great arboretum is the nursery ground. It was thought that it would be only right to give others the opportunity of growing some of the same unusual shrubs and trees as are found here, many of which cannot be procured anywhere, so seed is collected, from the best specimens where possible, and thousands of young plants are being raised. Propagation by cuttings or grafting is resorted to, or layering where seed is not to be obtained. Some of the finest maples from Japan have reached the age when seed is formed, and splendid young plants are being sent out. Where so many plants of one kind are used it is generally found that one or two excel their fellows in beauty. These are the only ones chosen for propagation. For instance, Prunus Sargenti equally lovely in bloom or autumn foliage, is very plentiful at Westonbirt. A lovely deep rose form has been found, and from it seed has been gathered and sown, and a promising batch of seedings has resulted. In addition, seed of new and rare plants collected in all parts of the world is sown as soon as it can be procured, so that the collection is ever increasing, and our grandchildren may see some remarkable results.

MRS. PHILIP MARTINEAU.

## The Condition of Your Soil

### *How to Make It Feed Your Plants*

By ELIAS NELSON

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PLANTS may reward the owner for his attentions with lush foliage and fine flowers, if conditions are right, while, if the soil is poor and unsuited to their needs, they may sulk and disappoint. Results are realized to the extent that the treatment has been sympathetic, for the condition of the soil and the amount of plant food available determine to a considerable degree how satisfactory the growth will be.

In his efforts to meet the needs of his plants the home gardener should realize that the use of commercial fertilizers is not a sure remedy for unthriftiness and that something else than applications of such materials is necessary first. The soil must be improved so it is light and does not bake. This desirable quality is attained by the addition of thoroughly decomposed barnyard fertilizer. Peat, compost or leafmold will serve the same purpose.

To apply commercial fertilizers on crude soils is of little value, as the plants cannot use them unless plenty of organic matter derived from the materials mentioned is present. Such organic matter when well decayed is known as humus, and its presence is important as it serves to make the soil agreeable to plants.

In this motor age barnyard fertilizer is not readily obtained and substitutes must be sought. If well decayed manure can be procured, it should be used, but if not, peat will be satisfactory. Giving some forethought to the needs of the soil, the owner may prepare compost of leaves, weeds and trimmings from the garden and when well decomposed work it into the ground. The precaution should be taken to exclude diseased portions of plants or weeds that have matured seeds.

One should remember that leaves saved and put in piles in the fall do not decay to any appreciable extent during winter and that spring and summer temperatures are needed to start the process. Without special treatment the change is slow, but with the addition of ammonium sulphate the decomposition is completed in a few months. The pile having been built up square and level, let the gardener figure out the cubic content after tramping it down thoroughly. He then may add the fertilizer at the rate of half a pound to a cubic foot of material and sprinkle with water at intervals sufficiently to keep it moist.

Compost handled in this way in spring will be suitable for use late in summer or in the fall. Under natural conditions more than a year is usually needed to make compost, but the application of ammonium sulphate will accomplish this in four months. Compost spread two inches thick over soil and spaded in will improve the ground wonderfully. If peat is used, this may be spread an inch thick and mixed well with the soil.

Some plants, such as lilies, ask nothing more than that the soil be in good physical condition and contain plenty of humus, but most plants will not do their best on such plain fare and require that the ground be enriched with moderate amounts of commercial fertilizers One should remember that those quickly available should be given in small doses and those slowly available in larger doses.

Three main plant foods are needed, and they are nitrogen, phosphorus and potash.

While there may be conditions requiring the use of one of these materials separately, the best practice is to combine them in a complete fertilizer. For general use apply 4-12-4 fertilizer. This formula means that the mixture contains four parts of nitrogen to 12 parts of phosphorus and to four parts of potash. This should be used at the rate of two pounds to 100 square feet.

Bonemeal is always safe as it is slowly available and hurts no plant even if applied liberally. Give a handful to large plants or scatter at the rate of three pounds to 100 sq. ft.


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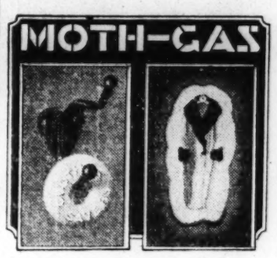

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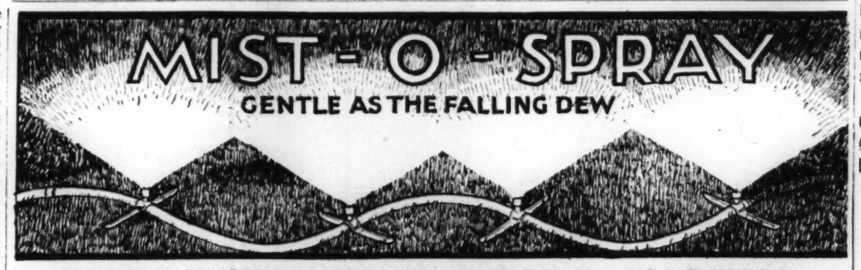

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**Four Head Mist-O-Spray System**

For home use we have made up a Mist-O-Spray System of 25 feet of ⅝-inch two-ply hose with four spray heads, end cap and 8 feet of chain, assembled ready to attach to your hose line. This system will effectively cover an area of 24x44 feet at 40 pounds pressure.

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# INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

## Chests and Chests of Drawers

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THAT something like the chest seems to have been the first form in which that class of things we call furniture was made, has often been said. A place to put valued objects where they would be safe from disturbance does appear to be an instinctive basic desire. Having provided for safety of possessions, the conditions of very primitive living would next call for having them easily movable. The prevalence of stress and instability in early communities might make hasty moving often seem desirable.

Later-day forms, derived from prehistoric treasure chests, are the large and severely plain boxes of the "six board" type, very commonly seen nowadays in the attics and storerooms of old houses. Often they are still utilized as they have been more than a century, for the storage of bedding and clothing.

Far less common are the carved or decorated chests that seem to have been made often before 1700, but rarely since. The evolution in furniture forms that is always going on had then introduced drawers into the one-time box and the "chest with drawer" arrived. Soon this became the "chest of drawers," in which the lid disappeared altogether.

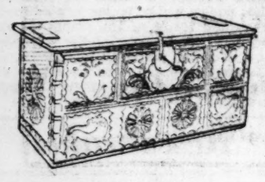
The general forms that these receptacles took did not differ greatly, the simplicity of the essential structure preventing that. Still there remained opportunity for the makers to exercise taste and skill, while holding to lines and framing that were of the greatest plainness. That they took advantage of this may be seen by sketches shown here, the dates of which range over parts of three centuries.

Most of these are the work of Americans, but not all originated in that country. Some were brought from homelands by emigrants, others bought in the Orient by merchant sea captains.

**What the Sketches Show**

Those examples that are not native are habitant, which is reason enough for our caring for them, unless our fields of interest are too sharply defined and limited. It will appear that the transition from the legless box to the American "bureau" was by steps that can be traced.

Most ancient of all chests found in America are those which were brought by Spanish colonists, before 1600, to

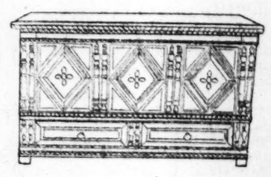


what is now the southwestern United States. This example, built of heavy planks dovetailed together, decorated in rosettes, mythical animals and other designs, was found in a remote hamlet of New Mexico. It is typical of a considerable number which have been discovered in that part of the country, where there are many descendants of these early settlers.

It is frequently difficult to make a sharp distinction between chests and trunks. Apparently there was no dif-

ference in the uses to which these articles were applied several generations ago. Covered with leather; studded with brass nails of different sizes, arranged in elaborate designs; ornamented with the finely wrought hardware; all backed by a covering of leather which is still in almost perfect condition, this trunk bears the date of 1679 and the initials M. S. It belonged to a member of the Smibert family, ancestors of the noted portrait painter of colonial times, John Smibert. It is now in the rooms of the Worcester Historical Society.

There are very few American chests which can be dated as early as 1675. The so-called Myles Standish chest in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, is believed to have been made between 1675 and 1700. The split spindles which dec-



orate the frame and the lozenge-shaped panels are typical of the style which was common during the last quarter of the seventeenth century. It will be noticed that drawers have begun to appear—two, side by side, in this case. These break the harmony of the design unpleasantly, the two portions contrasting with the three panels above.

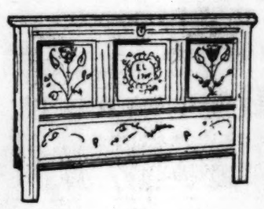
The six-board chest of primitive type gave place to the heavily framed panel construction during the seventeenth century in England. This oak chest with pine top from Portland,

Conn., has panels of the simplest sort, carved in a design of arcades inclosing leafage. The stiles are extended to form legs of the simplest type. Guilloche ornament incloses rosettes which may be associated with Stuart times.

One of the earliest known American chests is in the Metropolitan Museum

of Art. It is elaborately carved over the entire face, which consists of three panels and the usual framing. The top rail has the guilloche design, the lower rail a series of rosettes and rectangles; the end stiles have the laurel branch motif; on the panels are palm leaves, tulips and other forms not easily defined. This is dated between 1650 and 1675.

That the drawer had then been

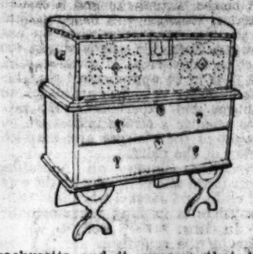


accepted as a major feature of chest design, is seen by this painted chest now in the Metropolitan Museum. It is dated 1705. The pattern on the end panels includes leaves and flowers that may be either tulips or thistles. The center panel is decorated in a delicate wreathlike form and on the face of the drawer is painted a running vine.

In western Massachusetts there was made, about 1690-1710, a type of chest that had simple, flat carving which included flowers with leaves and a little scroll work. These were called Hadley chests as they were first found in that town. The one sketched

here is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Evidence that so-called trunks were sometimes treated as chests is seen in this rustic example which bears the date 1702. It came from eastern Mas-



sachusetts and it appears that the base with its two drawers was made at the same time. The family history indicates that this is a bridal chest.

Whether a piece was a chest "with" drawer or a chest "of" drawers was sometimes not apparent at a glance, about 1710. Made of pine and decorated in a crude manner, this example from Taunton, Mass., leads us to think that the notion of having

three drawers instead of three drawers and a box was then well established.

A peculiar stage in the evolution

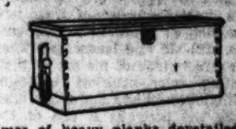
of the chest of drawers from a mere chest is seen in a four-drawer piece, heavily paneled. It is difficult to tell with any exactitude just when such a thing might have been constructed. It has been dated 1675 to 1700 although it may seem that this throws it out of line with the idea of evolution which we have assumed.

In New England considerable pine furniture of noticeable refinement was made in the early 1700's. A

chest of drawers which has traveled far from early chests in its proportions is an example of this product. The turnip-shaped feet and the delicate brass handles carry it well toward the 1750 standards.

**Chests of Later Dates**

Among the highly prized gifts which sea captains brought home to America from the Far East were the camphor-wood chests. These are made of richly grained wood, some-



times of heavy planks dovetailed at the corners. This one is provided with beckets, or rope handles, intricately wrought by sailors.

At other times these camphor-wood

chests are covered with leather which is lacquered in either black or deep red. Heavy brass protects the corners and edges, brightly polished brass nails adding further richness and sparkle. Sometimes the painting on the leather is done with extraordinary skill and in many colors.

Its practical utility allowed the simplest of chest types to persist long

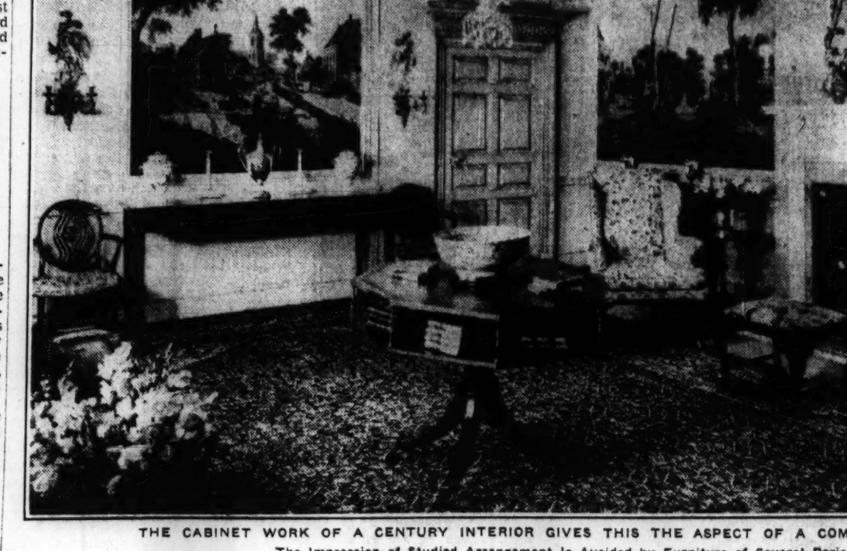
after use of drawers had become common. This dower chest, decorated by John Seltzer, was made in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, in 1808, for descendants of Dutch settlers, and tulips dominated the decoration. The three-arched panels are in paint as is the imitation of the grain of wood in the suggested stiles.

Bracket feet and brass draw pulls such as might be found on a good desk

point to the regard which the Pennsylvania Dutch had for bridal chests. The colors of the decorations are elementary and in many cases still fresh, although slightly softened by age. The last two examples are in the Pennsylvania Museum of Art.

It may be that few of us will become acquainted through actual contact with all the types of chests shown here. Any one of us, however, may come across some of them at most unexpected times.

When we do notice one, in a friend's house, in some farmer's barn or in a city auction room, it may be gratifying to feel that one has already been introduced and has some acquaintance with that particular furniture type.



THE CABINET WORK OF A CENTURY INTERIOR GIVES THIS THE ASPECT OF A COMFORTABLE HOME

The Impression of Studied Arrangement Is Avoided by Furniture of Several Periods.

A spacious living room, furnished with dignity and comfortable restraint, was one of the sections in the exhibit of Arthur S. Vernay, Inc., at the recent Antiques Exposition in New York City. Easy chairs of Queen Anne type, an early Georgian fireside, a center table in the late Heppelwhite manner, and a carved and gilded mirror of Chippendale's time blend admirably in an effect that is wholly natural in its assembling.

## London Happenings

By "COLLECTOR"

London

American visitors to London this summer will have an opportunity of seeing an exhibition of Victorian art. It will take place at the Mansard Galleries during June and July.

Many of the typical early Victorian pieces, after years of neglect, are witnessing a sudden revival in popularity among collectors. There is little doubt that some of the early Victorian examples display genuine artistic merit and that the mahogany, walnut and other furniture was, at all events, solid and good.

Many memories will be revived among the older generation of both Americans and Britons by the sight of characteristic furniture inlaid with mother-of-pearl, beadwork cushions and footstools, cut-glass chandelier lusters, crocheted anti-macassars, woolwork pictures, bell-pulls, wax fruits beneath their glass covers, and the knick-knack stands of several tiers that went by the curious name of hat-nots.

Mother-of-pearl cases for visiting cards, have faded linings of pink watered silk, every case of a different design. Although all at first sight seems much alike, they are typical early small pieces of genuine artistic merit and suggest the billowing skirts and diminutive sunshades of our Victorian grandmothers. These cases are still offered in the London and provincial curio-shops at the equivalent of only a dollar or two apiece.

**Feature One Treasure Each Week**

The Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington is the mecca of "small" and "large" collectors among visiting Americans. Even English dealers in antique furniture make a point of visiting it periodically to "keep their eye in," as one of them explained to me, for beautiful, authentic pieces of the finest sort that may be offered to them in the way of business.

Many of the exhibits could not be duplicated at any price. They range all the way from old Georgian silver caddy-spoons, some of them such as could be bought for a few shillings, to Limoges enamels and Persian carpets worth tens of thousands of pounds apiece.

The museum authorities have recently introduced the interesting idea of carefully labeling and then isolating, in a reserved space at the foot of the main stairs, one of their masterpieces, for special display every week.

The first treasure, for example, was a tenth century Egyptian jug of rock-crystal. With almost unbelievable patience it had been drilled out by hand from a solid block, in order to leave a wall of extreme thinness.

Another week a sixteenth century Italian majolica dish, bearing the monogram of the famous potter, Maestro Giorgio Andreoli of Gubbio, and the date 1525, was exhibited; again, a lovely fourteenth century missal from the Benedictine of St. Denis, near Paris, the Royal Church of France. On the page of the missal exhibited was a roundel no larger than a dime in which, however, the whole Magnificat, with rubricated initials, had been written out. This now priceless gem, I believe, was acquired about 40 years ago for the comparatively small sum of £160.

## Amazing Fluctuations

London

A typical example of the vagaries of the auction room was shown in Bond Street the other day, when a set of four volumes, uncut, in the original boards, of Scott's "Tales of My Landlord," came under the hammer. A closely similar set in July, 1930, realized £1420, but the set auctioned the other day brought only £58. The explanation of the disparity in prices in this case was a simple one. The astonishingly high figure realized last year was due to the rivalry of three prominent collectors, who made a sort of three-cornered personal duel of the bidding.

I have often witnessed the same disparities, unaccountable to the innocent outsider who attends the sale, in the case of silver, furniture and other antiques.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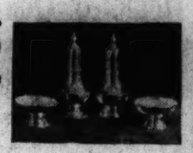
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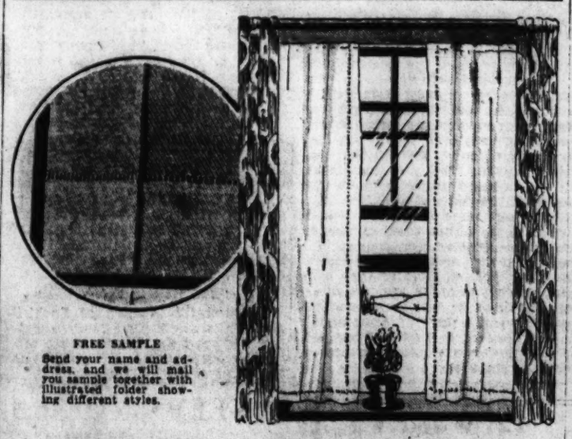
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# Art News and Comment — Theatrical News

## Hobbies and the Actor

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

SIR GUY STANDING holds with the old saying that every man should pursue a hobby, and pursue it seriously. He goes in for drawing and painting. As a boy he began drawing. His recent show at the Art Center proved a surprise to many persons who thought an actor's art efforts would be little more than dabblings. That is where a serious attitude toward the hobby comes in. Sir Guy's painting is all based on a command of drawing. As he has traveled about the world as an actor and on holiday, he has painted many souvenirs of his impressions of city and country. The walls of his New York apartment have a continuous line of his oil and pencil sketches, with here and there a lithograph by Muirhead Bone.

We noticed the absence of récipés in his sketches, and the actor remarked that this freedom is an expensive thing for a painter—expensive in that pictures done on an easily recognizable formula sell better. It is like acting—the specialist with a well-marked line of goods to sell may be in better demand than the player who relies more heavily on expression than on set method. The limitations of the specialist are most marked in the type-player. An actor, on the other hand, understands that characterization implies many ways of doing a thing. If called upon to play, not himself, but a personage in a stage story, he will determine how that particular individual would behave in given situations, according to the author's lines. Such a player knows, for instance, that a dozen persons would pick up a pillow from a divan in a dozen different ways. It remains for the actor to find the action that would be employed by the character he is to project on the stage.

* * *

Drawing, Sir Guy went on to remark, is not a special accomplishment. Anybody who can make pencil marks on a piece of paper can learn to draw, for a drawing is merely a collection of pencil marks properly related. You master these relations by practice. He told of an actor in one of his companies who thus learned to draw in a single season pictures of salable quality. At first, this beginner desired "to find a mode of expression," but soon be became content with progressive mastery of his pencil, knowing that he would find his style in due course.

Sir Guy finds in drawing and painting a relaxation in the form of another medium of expression. This has to be worked at if anything worth while is to emerge. On the wall was an early morning scene, which the visitor particularly admired. The actor had "shoved it down," in perhaps 40 minutes, from his apartment window. The impression of the sky had been preserved as a whole, with the banks of clouds ranging in rhythmical masses up from the horizon, and everything turned luminous by the penetrating rays of the sun.

To work intently at whatever is in hand. That is all one can do, and no one should do less. One may not be content with something less than his best and grow in his work. There is much to be done in enriching the player's equipment away from the theater, both through study of his specific profession and through wholehearted work in some other form of expression, such as writing or drawing. To be good at a thing, a man must work all the time at it in one way or another. Every morning Sir Guy takes a brisk six or eight mile walk; on matinée days this is cut to two miles. For an hour or more before each performance of "Mrs. Moonlight," he rests on a couch in his dressing room at the Little Theater, composing his thoughts and emotions that he may bring all his powers to the business of pleasing the audience.

* * *

He feels strongly about those who do not uphold the dignity of the stage, in or out of the theater. The drama is a social necessity, he holds, entertainment in cultural form. He finds deplorable the flippant attitude of some writers about the theater, men who could not go to such discourteous lengths to be amusing if they had any real love for the stage. But there is something challenging in the general public attitude toward the actor. The spectators sit there, not with their thumbs up, encouraging the players to their best, but in a noncommittal horizontal position. The more quickly, then, may those thumbs be turned down. The actor does not deplore what he cannot change, but the more keenly feels that there must be no carelessness.

Sir Guy is confident that a resident theater could endure in one of the smaller cities, such as Boston—not a stock company, for it clearly has been proved that such companies run out of their secondhand plays after a few months. A resident theater, he believes, should have a permanent nucleus of half a dozen players, with changes or additions made for each production. Dependence of such a theater would be upon new plays chiefly, with special performances occasionally, say on Monday evenings, of interesting plays of limited appeal for subscription audiences.

He admits that such a theater would face a problem when it struck a success, for the temptation always is to run the hit until its general appeal is exhausted, and some of the regular clientèle of the theater has been lost. With a success he realizes that something like restraint would have to be exercised. He would have his enterprise on such friendly terms with its audience that he could go to them with the whole story of the situation. He could say, "We need to run this success to make up for the losses on other plays we have given you. Our books are open. We are planning new things for your entertainment and will give them as occasion permits."

He would have his company selected for their ability to meet people socially, and would have receptions by the company at the theater, where patrons and players might meet. He would try to make the theater's following feel that it was really their theater, and be proud of its function as a place for producing significant new plays. Such a theater would be bound to attract the attention of the New York producers, who would be eager to take over any plays that showed signs of general appeal. From such plays the resident enterprise would derive additional income in percentages.

On the day of this talk Sir Guy has learned that he had been elected a member of the council of the Actors Equity Association. He felt honored to be of what service he might to the organization that has done so much to bring stability into the relations of actors and managers, and today, by means of wise concessions in particular instances, is enabling some managers to keep on with plays that draw steady audiences of moderate size.

## 'Coriolanus' on a Platform Stage

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE Chelsea Palace, William Poel's Elizabethan Stage Circle presents Shakespeare's "Coriolanus" upon a platform stage. Producer, William Poel. May 11, 1931. The cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| Caius Marcius | Robert Speaight |
| Titus Lartius | Clephan Bell |
| Cominius | Alfred Sangster |
| Menenius Agrippa | Duncan Yarrow |
| Sicinius Velutus | Harry Hutchinson |
| Junius Brutus | Barry Fitzgerald |
| Young Marcius | Harry Upton (Miss Euphan Maclaren) |
| Tullus Aufidius | Percy Walsh |
| Lieutenant to Aufidius | George Bancroft |
| Third Citizen | D. Hay Petrie |
| A Roman | Eric Berry |
| First Captain | James Lytton |
| First Messenger | Daphne Rye |
| Second Messenger | Pat Wood-Samman |
| Volumnia | Sara Allgood |
| Virgilia | Veronica Turleigh |
| Valeria | Marjorie Clarke-Jervoise |
| Gentlewoman | Ruth Holmes |

"Coriolanus" is the fifth of William Poel's platform-stage productions of Elizabethan drama. It is, I believe, the first instance of a Shakespearean play being thus given—though to the question whether "Coriolanus" is a genuinely Shakespearean play, I, personally, should unhesitatingly answer, no. It seems to have been written about 1612, and to aim its title part directly at the anti-democratic, and, at that time intensely unpopular Walter Raleigh. To Mr. Poel, however, Caius Marcus is a type of militarism personified; and with a view to emphasizing that aspect of the play, as he conceives it—and, no doubt, for the purpose of adding color and brilliance—he has let his fancy run riot in the matter of costumes. His principals are dressed in cocked hats, epaulettes and other gorgeous panoply of the Napoleonic period, his voices in turbans and Oriental robes, his tribunes in white wig and black legal gown, and Coriolanus himself—at his first entry only—in a leopard skin, and little else.

The result, as in other productions by Mr. Poel, is at once intimate, fresh, challenging, suggestive, and occasionally quaint. At moments it conveys just the sort of stage picture one can imagine being presented at the Theater Royal, Bath, in the heyday of that city's prosperity under Beau Nash, about 1850. To myself, the morning's special interest lay in the further demonstration we got of the immense possibilities, whether for grouping, color, contrast or dramatic harmonies and conflicts of every kind, that are provided by the platform-stage theater, of which London should possess at least one permanent example. Hyde Park could be made to supply an admirable site for such a building.

Considered merely as an interpretation of Shakespeare's tragedy, this production was less satisfying than it might have been. The dominant part, Coriolanus, besides being too much cut, was misinterpreted by Mr. Speaight, who, by being boyish and urbane, altogether lost the character. He failed to convey any sense of that overweening pride and scorn, begotten of belief in "mine own desert," which stiffens the hinges of Coriolanus's knees, "where thrift might follow fawning," and compels that harsh and truculent flouting of the despised "Voices," to which, nevertheless, the Roman must look for his election. Mr. Speaight, far from flouting the plebeians, appealed to them; thus making pointless their direct hint to him that a suitor, if he would succeed, must woo their interest "kindly."

Of the other actors, Messrs. Sangster—distinguished and authoritative as Cominius—Yarrow, Walsh and Petrie, all did well. Miss Sara Allgood, as Volumnia, without attempting the traditional tragical-queen manner, which is wholly alien to Mr. Poel's conception of the part, contrived, nevertheless, to impress herself upon the play and its audience. Since these times call for all possible experiment with new dramatic forms, it seemed a pity that so large a stage could not be provided with a crowd numerous enough—and also old enough—to exploit better the possibilities of the case.

PERCY ALLEN.

## A Test for the Museum

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — For two years there thrived in the outskirts of Philadelphia, in the populous area about Sixty-ninth Street, a Community Arts and Crafts Center, founded by John H. McClatchy.

So successful was this rural venture in the art field that it attracted the attention of the Carnegie Corporation, and has now been metamorphosed into the first branch of the Pennsylvania Museum, with threefold support from its original founder, the museum and the Carnegie Corporation.

Exhibits culled from the museum's collection of American paintings have been installed for the initial exhibition, and an opening was held attended largely by individuals interested in art education. What one missed was the whole-hearted support of the community; the warm friendly contact of the original experiment.

Chairs of American manufacture, and modern in design, are ranged neatly along the walls. The pictures are hung with much space around them. The atmosphere is chilly. It still smacks of superior museum tactics. In maintaining a lofty dignity the first branch museum is neglecting the human element.

As the venture is advertised as a test case it acquires national importance. Five years are given it to show its value or its uselessness. Five years can do much. The success of the original community center would indicate that a rural art experiment is entirely feasible, but the first venture was based upon much less lofty presentation. To a great extent it was by the people and for the people, and it was presided over by one of the people.

To one who has been interested in the experiment from its start the test would seem to lie with the museum rather than with the people, and to be based upon ability or inability to cultivate the human element in the program of development. D. G.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

"Degas's Father Listening to Pagans Accompanying Himself on the Guitar," by Degas

## John T. Spaulding Collection

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THROUGHOUT the summer there will hang in one of the large galleries of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts the collection of French paintings of the modern school belonging to John T. Spaulding of Boston.

Those who have considered Boston retrogressive and unreceptive will be called upon to reconsider. The fact is that Boston has played host to a large number of works by artists of new tendencies. Between the Fogg Museum, the Boston Museum and one or two enterprising galleries, we have been in touch with some of the finest works in America. Nor have we been spared the uglier contributions.

Mr. Spaulding's collection seems to express a spontaneous taste. He is a connoisseur who buys what he cares for, and he happens to care for the finest things. While he has selected works bearing signatures which have become stock words in connection with the modern school, he has certainly not bought names. Observe the Gauguins, the Van Goghs, the Degases. For some of us these names take on a new meaning after seeing Mr. Spaulding's pictures. Degas becomes less casual, less conscious, Gauguin more organized; Van Gogh loses some of his glamour (rightly, we believe). Renoir is seen portraying the outdoors with that boundless love of life that makes his work a joy. Never, in depicting the outdoors did he lose flexibility or yield to a pulpiness which sometimes occurs in his textures made indoors. The boughs of the trees reach out, the small branches flicker like tongues of green flame. Renoir achieved an expression in mass which Van Gogh had in line.

Not often does one see to such that fresh pink of a lady's It is a color which is used to good purpose in the works of others, for example. What a magnificent Andre is here seen. Probably it is one of the best made by an artist who would be better known, if it were not our tendency to be so partial to eccentric artists among our contemporaries. This is the most French of all the French pictures. It has the qualities which distinguish artists of that race—the grace, the suavity, the good taste. If the eye roves about the gallery, it will find pretty consistently, and perhaps that is why his pictures, too, seem not to carry the prevailing sentiment of this show. Derain, following darksome paths, introduces a note of the mythical; Lautrec is sardonic; Rousseau (le Douanier) preserves the primitive note.

From these roots have sprung the multitude of branches which sum up the new trends. They look innocent enough and yet in the path of this handful of artists there passes a pretty grim parade.

This exhibition will hang until Oct. 1

DOROTHY ADLOW.

## Prehistoric African Art

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN, Ger. — Madsimu Dsangara is the title of a most interesting exhibition of prehistoric African art, recently opened at Frankfurt-am-Main. This exhibition shows what Prof. Leo Frobenius and his associates have succeeded in bringing together during their expeditions into Central Africa, and include exact copies in the actual size of the rock-paintings made by the inhabitants of Africa at a time when the whole north of Europe was covered by gigantic masses of ice. Most of the pictures were found on the walls of mountain caves. Some are engraved on the rock, but more are painted. These paintings mostly represent animals, but some show human figures, ships and so on. Some of the pictures depict scenes from ancient religious ceremonies.

People unacquainted with prehistoric art are surprised to find that some of these paintings possess artistic value of a high degree. Two pictures of antelope, for example, are so full of grace and charm that they might be mistaken for impressionistic water-color sketches from a modern European painter's brush. Yet the paintings which look most modern are believed to be the most ancient. They date probably from 9000 B. C. or 8000 B. C. In the course of time the pictures grew less naturalistic, more rigid in style and smaller in size. The latest ones, in which geometrical figures begin to appear, represent the first step from picture-painting to picture - writing (hieroglyphs). These later pictures probably date from about 4000 B. C. But no date can be given with any certainty.

Various museums lent copies of south European cave paintings, so that, for the first time at a single exhibition, all styles of this primitive art are represented together. This gives students of prehistoric art a unique opportunity for study and comparison. To complete the exhibition, pictures from the life of African tribes of today have also been included.

## Prussian Academy's Spring Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin

IN THE spring exhibition of the Prussian Academy of Art, some of the rooms are devoted to "one-man shows" (as the Juryfreien and the Secession galleries have repeatedly been, much to the good of the public). This has given Sievogt, Beckmann, Jaeckel and Heinrich Altherr from Stuttgart the opportunity of exhibiting a greater number of their new works. Sievogt is represented by portraits, still-life and landscapes. They are characteristic of his art in their vibrating color—achieved by light brush strokes—charm and tenderness. Among the portraits is one of the poet Jacob Wassermann which is striking by virtue of its penetration of the sitter's character, its intellecual, melancholy expression of coutenance. Uncommonly bright is the two-color scheme of yellow and orange of the reflected picture of grapefruit. In the pictures "Atelliergarten" (Studio Garden), and "Blick vom Dach (View from the Roof) the small splashes of paint achieve a full-toned color symphony expressing gayety.

Liebermann is showing three pictures only, a self-portrait, "Mother and Child," and the portrait of a lady, standing, in a fur-trimmed coat. It is worth noting that this artist of 84 paints with great vigor and strength. Noteworthy, too, are the vitality and high standard of his impressionistic technique and his grasp of the sitters' character.

The third impressionist exhibitor is Ulrich Hübner, a teacher of numerous students, who is showing two views of Berlin in tender atmospheric tones. The young painters of the Academy, as well as those who do not belong to it, are not bound by any particular tendency. Some paint what they see—that is, they endeavor to reproduce their optical vision—while others seek to express their mental outlook in visible form.

To this latter class belongs Max Beckmann, who has repeatedly exhibited in the Flechtheim and Secession galleries. Cubism and expressionism are the techniques from which he has emerged. Today he stands almost too much in the current of ultra-realism, and it is to be apprehended that his artistic power is being squandered on problems and experiments. His pictures produce a strong impression on account of the violence and modeled quality of the paint.

Pechstein shows an appealing warm-toned self-portrait with his wife and child, and Jaeckel a brilliant still-life. There is nothing fundamentally new in either artist's work.

Among the sculptures are the two powerful figures for a German soldiers' memorial in Belgium, by Kate Köllwitz. One becomes acquainted with a new aspect of this master of drawing. The figures of the husband and wife are, in this remarkable work, full of sentiment. The woman bears the artist's features.

The sculptor de Fiori again shows some charming painted portrait busts. One of the most impressive works is the life-size "Bergmann," in iron by Belling. The poise of the heavy body and the treatment of the material are of equal excellence.

## Recent Films

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

DETAILS of the Five Year Plan, filmed by Amkino, with a running talk in English, are being shown as a feature picture at the Central Theater. Soviet sympathizers find many things to applaud in the film. There is vigorous handclapping when any result of the reconstruction work is depicted, such as modern housing for workers who formerly dwelt in hovels, gang plows hauled by tractors, harvesting machines at work, and even the enjoyment of a hearty meal by tractor mechanics. The Russian custom of cutting films into short flashes of a scene and keeping up an effect of movement in static scenes by continually swinging the camera is a little trying so far as the detached observer is concerned. There is frequently a sense that the scenes too often partook of the nature of a celebration or a prearranged incident. Impressive are the pictures of actual accomplishments, in the form of great water-power projects, new oil developments, expanding steel mills, coke-making and shipbuilding, coal mining and nitrate manufacturing, new automobile factories, textile mills, paper factories, grain elevators and facilities for public recreation. Although the picture savors too much of propaganda designed to strengthen the confidence of those who already believe in the efficacy of the Five-Year Plan, it contains sufficient convincing undramatized detail to interest all persons who are following the course of world affairs.

**"She-Wolf"**

May Robson has acted for the talking pictures the part of the shrewd financial manipulator which she long played on the stage in "Mother's Millions." The story revolves around this woman's determination to get the better of a railroad operator who had outgeneraled her husband. Her opponent tries to defeat her by attempting to win her son to his side, but as usual she has her way. Miss Robson brings out the forceful as well as the dryly humorous side of the character. She holds her own in melodramatic situations with Edmund Breese, Others in the cast are Leah Winslow, James Hall, Francis Dade and Lawrence Gray.

**"Der Grosse Tenor"**

Inaugurating the Ufa Cosmopolitan Theater in New York is Emil Jannings in "Der Grosse Tenor," a talking picture filmed in Germany from a story by Hans Mueller and Robert Liebmann, made under the supervision of Erich Pommer with Hanns Schwartz as director. Emil Jannings has scope for his abilities to project the fatuousness and anxieties of a vain opera singer who is approaching the close of his professional career, with a tragically affecting scene when he discovers that he is not to appear publicly again. As the singer's valet, Hans Moser is to be remembered. Olga Tchekova and Vladimir Sokoloff, who has been in many of Reinhardt's productions, are also in the cast.

**"The Maltese Falcon"**

A sound film version of Dashiell Hammett's novel, "The Maltese Falcon," serves as a mystery story setting for the popular Bebe Daniels. She has the assistance of Ricardo Cortez, who has the part of a clever private detective whose chief interest is in his own affairs. The plot is filled with melodramatic happenings, which the leading players regard as just so many more reasons for laughing. Around a legendary jewel, a carved falcon, clusters a continual intrigue. The interesting cast includes Dudley Digges, Una Merkel, Robert Elliott, Otto Matieson, Oscar Apfel, Dwight Frye and J. Farrell McDonald.

Anthony Thième of Boston has been awarded the purchase prize offered by the tenth annual National Art Exhibit, held in Springville, Utah. This is the second award of this nature for Mr. Thième within the present month. His "The Wharf" won a similar prize at the twelfth annual Exhibition of Painters and Sculptors held at the Los Angeles Museum.

For the third time Cecil B. DeMille is making a film version of "The Squaw Man."

## Delaware Valley Exhibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Hope, Pa.

THE Delaware Valley art colony is holding its spring exhibition of paintings and sketches at the Phillips Mill.

One finds Daniel Garber's "Canal and River," or his pencil sketches of "The Quarry," while surrounding country with its old mills, farms and rolling hills offers material for such paintings as "Old Mill, Night," by George W. Sotter, moonlit and star sprinkled; "Lambertville," by Mr. Garber; "Valley in Winter," by William F. Taylor; "Old Farm," by Kenneth Nunamaker; "Morning, River," by Inez McComb; "Spring Plowing," by R. Sloan Bredin; "Edge of the Forest," by William L. Lathrop, and "Mechanic Street Bridge," by John F. Folinsbee.

Robert Spencer uses the mill ruins in other ways. Instead of realistic landscape treatment, he accords them a restive life, grouping about them dramatic knots of workers. Two of his sketches for larger canvases are included in the present exhibition: "Torn Out Building," and "The Exodus."

Of the younger generation of contributors perhaps the two most individual painters are Robert Hogue and Charles Child. Hogue works with a strong, heavy brush stroke or palette knife handling, building head or figure with a directness of structure that is gratifying; yet occasionally producing through his technical peculiarities a curious sense of body rigidity. His studies in the present showing are both heads.

Charles Child, in his almost Oriental appreciation for line and flat color, seeks an opposite art pole. One feels a strong Oriental influence in his boat sketch "Sampan," but it is to his "Portrait of B. F." that one turns for the true subtlety of his art.

Echoes of other art centers are found in "Gloucester Street," by Ellen Donovan, and in Fern I. Coppedge's "The Captured Rum-Runner," a boat composition laid in Gloucester harbor; while European studies come from Mr. Folinsbee, M. Elizabeth Price, and Florence Francis Snell.

A small gallery is devoted to sketches in various media, and here may be found such individual bits of outdoor woodland still-life as Barnard Badura's color compositions of Indian turnip and skunk root. And here, also, Ethel Wallace is showing several little imaginative designs for the development of batik on velvet, an art which she had done much to establish. More or less conventionalized flower designs that may be used in weaving come from Ethel Davenport.

## Chicago Architectural Show

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Chicago

THE forty-fourth annual exhibition of the Chicago Architectural Exhibition League, on view at the Arts Club Galleries, is distinctly better than last year's. It may still be said that Chicago architects are too apathetic toward exhibitions, for it has been difficult for the league to maintain the interest that existed 20 years ago when the shows were larger, more truly representative, and published important-looking catalogues. The present exhibition is small and lacks thrills, but the quality is good.

The section devoted to school work is a great improvement over that of last year, when the attempts at modernism seemed to consist of attaching favorite details to a most ordinary type of building. Now there is great simplicity, with carefully considered proportions and well-studied detail. The rendering of the large drawings is also conspicuously good. A few measured drawings of famous buildings are rendered in the old Beaux Arts tradition, but they do not fight with the others. Things good of their kind, even though quite dissimilar, can usually live peacefully together.

The league's gold medal went to Ernest A. Brunsfeld Jr. for the Adler Planetarium and the award is generally approved. It is a notable building, perfectly adapted to its purposes, and carried out from mass to detail with rare consistency. Alfonso Iannelli designed the sculpture which adds to the charm of the building.

**Superfluous Sculpture**

There is no doubt that the type of architectural sculpture which one has grown used to and expects to see on all buildings, whatever their purpose or design, does not look well on the simple geometrically massed buildings which are now being built. Wisely, perhaps, architects are omitting such sculptural decoration for fear of disfiguring their work; but the result is sometimes a little arid.

Holabird & Hoot show photographs of the Board of Trade Building and Diana Court. The huge grain pit with its colossal painting of Ceres by John Norton is very impressive, but the fountain in Diana Court does not appear to such good advantage. Millies has enough material in his Diana fountain for two or three good fountains, but it does not belong in the court, as the mural does in the Board of Trade.

Milman and Morphett show some interesting residences executed in a style that reminds this writer of the eighteenth century manors round Stockholm. They are dignified and livable, but a trifle serious and dry.

Tallmadge and Watson show Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church from River Forest, which is a fine performance. Though generally Gothic in appearance, it is simple and expressive of the directness of contemporary architecture. It is medieval enough to remind one of the long history of the church, and modern enough to remind one that the church is an institution of the vital present. The treatment of tower and doorways is especially successful in the refinement of line and mass without loss of sturdy massiveness.

**Geometric Simplicity**

George Fred Keck, with several small drawings of residences, proves that he can make an utterly simple house that does not in the least resemble a factory, nor shout crudeness to the heavens. It is geometric, uses all the latest materials, and has not one useless frill, but it is not ugly. The same cannot be said of some of the other exhibits in this field, though fortunately of these there are not many.

The interior of the Punch and Judy Theater by Fuhrer and Remisoff (consultant) is one of the most satisfactory interiors shown.

Of the sketches in water color, pencil and pastel some are very bad, but honorable exceptions may be made. Otis Winn did some handsome small carbon-crayon drawings for the Foundation for Architecture and Landscape Architecture at Lake Forest, and Carol Lou Burnham has some water colors that show distinct promise.

As a whole the show is interesting, but the members of the league should be more ambitious.

## Irish Salon des Refusés

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—Indication that Irish art is in no danger of languishing is found in the enterprise of the younger school of painters in opening a Salon des Refusés.

The rejection this year of a larger proportion of works than usual by the Royal Hibernian Academy has stirred the younger aspirants to protest that the Academicians are not giving fair play to youth. Backed by one of the leading lights of the academy, John Keating, the young "rebels" have thrown down the gantlet by opening a rival exhibition of the "slaughtered" pictures in the Dublin Mansion House—a stone's throw from the Metropolitan School of Art, where the academy's annual exhibition is in progress.

The academy, true to its tradition, is determined to hang nothing but what it considers the best examples of Irish art, and maintains that he selection committee's choice of canvases for this year's exhibition was governed entirely by a desire to uphold this ideal.

The Associated Irish Artists, as he "rebel" band style themselves, have expressed the hope that the president of the academy will visit their exhibit and give them the benefit of his criticism. Whether he accepts the invitation or not, those who know the president, Dermod O'Brien, are satisfied that no one will be better pleased than he if the revolt of the young people against the decisions of the academy should confer the same ultimate benefits upon Irish artists as the Salon des Refusés brought to their French brethren.


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# Music of the World—Theatrical News

## New Music in Vienna

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

VIENNESE musical life is stagnant. Programs show a distressing lack of originality. Always the same works, and few outstanding performances. Again and again the "Eroica," the Second Symphony of Mahler, the First Symphony of Brahms, the Seventh of Bruckner and the symphonic poems of Strauss. If a Furtwängler is not guest conductor, attendance is poor. The most important Viennese music society, finding itself neglected, was obliged to cancel its last subscription concert. This same society already announces that, in compliance with many requests, no new works will be performed during the coming season. The names of the most "modern" composers included in the projected programs are Brahms and Bruckner! I doubt whether the proposed Beethoven Cycle will lessen all deficits of the society. A society which excludes all modern works from its performance forfeits, I think, its right to existence.

One of the most memorable events of the recent season was a concert of chamber music by Anton Webern. Amongst other items was the first performance of an early quartet for saxophone, clarinet, violin and piano. It consists of a tender and most graceful first movement and an allegro full of swing, rhythm and unusual vitality. Many of Webern's later works have two movements, like the Trio for strings, which was played at the same concert. It was also most interesting to watch, as the evening advanced, the audience's growing interest in and understanding of Webern's strange world of sound. The genesis of these pieces covers a period of more than 20 years. One can understand that the earlier works, such as the String Quartet op. 5 and the songs for piano, should achieve great success. But many in the audience will have understood for the first time the meaning of Webern's later works. We are indebted to Eduard Steuermann and the Kolisch Quartet, who are perhaps the finest interpreters of Webern's chamber music, for a most delightful evening.

**Other Novelties**

Apart from this there have been few interesting novelties. Some pieces by Hindemith, well known elsewhere, were played for the first time in Vienna. Up till now he has not received full recognition by the Viennese. The program comprised the overture to "Neues vom Tage," the Concerto for organ and the Viola Concerto with Hindemith as soloist (on the radio).

Under the direction of Clemens Krauss the Philharmonic Orchestra played the "Variationen über ein Husarenlied" by one of their former colleagues, Franz Schmidt, and Gieseking performed a new work for piano by Josef Marx. Both these works and a Rhapsody by the Hungarian composer Eugen Zador, heard for the first time in Vienna, were most effective and pleased the public. We cannot say they possess any stronger artistic qualities.

There have been also a few examples given of the new genre of music which is something between a musical entertainment on the wireless and a modern cantata. These were the "Lindberghflug" of Kurt Weill, "Afrika-Songs," by Wilhelm Grosz, and "Leben in dieser Zeit" ("Life of Today"), by Edmund Nick. Of these three pieces the "Lindberghflug," which was written in honor of the aviator, is certainly the best musically. No really outstanding work of this caliber has yet been written. So far there have been only more or less talented attempts expressive of our rather jejune epoch.

**Hans Jelinek**

A new name, which we shall have to remember, is that of the young Viennese composer, Hans Jelinek, whose symphonic work, entitled "Musik in Jazz," was played for the first time. I think this is much more than a mere test of talent. The melodic invention shows a distinctly individual impress and the form is original throughout. Jelinek derives his art from the traditions of German music and he has learned much from the old as well as the modern masters, including Schönberg. On the other hand, as he has for many years been forced by circumstances to play in a jazz band, he knows more than most composers of the peculiarities of this style of music, for which he is naturally fitted.

The result is a complete work and, in my opinion, the first artistic expression of the jazz element in German symphonic music, and is to be taken seriously. He has borrowed from jazz its peculiar rhythm, as well as its instrumentation and style of phrasing, but in his thematic work and formal construction he is entirely symphonic. This "music in jazz" is really a symphony in four movements with a fugue (a jazz fugue!) as the finale. Americans may find that this has little to do with jazz, and they will be right. Yet without American jazz, this highly original work would have been impossible.

## Furtwängler in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

BERLIN'S Philharmonic Orchestra and its illustrious conductor, Wilhelm Furtwängler, have paid their annual visit to Paris. This admirable technician won over our public from his first appearance. This year the hall was sold out for his two concerts.

This enthusiasm is legitimate, for Furtwängler is by way of becoming, from the technical point of view, a veritable German Toscanini. He does not perhaps give outwardly the same impression of precise and sovereign authority. He has not that clearness, that elegant dexterity in his gestures that give to every note its exact place and value. His direction is more concentrated. His injunctions are less readable for the public. Conducting from memory and often with the head bent, he points the attacks by little rotary movements of the arm and by a series of characteristic nods of the head. He really gives the impression of being hard at work, whereas Toscanini, head held high, left hand on hip and the whip whistling through the air, is a more personable Jehu of the orchestra.

But Furtwängler's performances are studied to the depths and with really very musical feeling. The discipline of the instrumentalists of the Berlin Philharmonic surpasses all that one may imagine. Never before, I think, has a conductor obtained such a gauge of nuances, and especially such complete pianissimos. In the most difficult texts, Furtwängler obtains sonorities that are positive murmurs without losing any of the essential qualities of their color.

We were charmed but not surprised by the fine performance that was given of the Symphony "Eroica" of Beethoven. Neither were we astonished to hear an impeccable "Tannhäuser" Overture and a super Brandenburg Concerto. The tours de force started with the C Major Symphony of Schubert, the proportions of which are really excessive and which, in general, is overwhelming in its monotony for the most courageous listeners. Thanks to the incomparable refinement of his performance Furtwängler obtained an incredible variety of effects.

**Debussy's "Faune"**

But what amazed us still more was the performance the Berlin orchestra gave us of the "Prélude a l'apresmidi d'un Faune" of Debussy. We have too often had unpleasant emotions in hearing this so fundamentally French music interpreted by the greatest foreign virtuosos. With the best will in the world, they alter the tempos and the atmosphere of it. In this respect, certain interpretations of Mengelberg have become legendary. And one knows that the conception that Toscanini has of Debussy stupefied the most sincere French music lovers who heard him conduct "Pelléas" at the Scala in Milan. We were, then, not very confident about the way in which an orchestra so militarily disciplined would interpret this music of poetry.

At the start, our misgivings seemed justified. Furtwängler attacks the flute arabesque in a much quicker tempo than that indicated by Debussy. Moreover, from beginning to end of the work, he maintains this little excess of speed. But at the end of a few bars, we were not only reassured but conquered. The great conductor has understood the atmosphere of this piece marvelously. He makes of it a whiff of faint perfume, a wave of a scarf, a murmur of the breeze. All his sonorities have an irresistible charm. And, to crown all with elegance, he realizes them in the softest tones with paradoxical sureness. There was one unique moment in particular: that in which the chromatic theme is repeated the last time in three parts, by two horns and a viola, an exquisite but unstable combination in which Debussy has made a stringed instrument play the part of a wind instrument. In general, this passage gives irregularities of tone. Furtwängler takes it in an imperceptible pianissimo with unimaginable sureness and homogeneity. One really heard the harmonious breath of nature tenderly sighing in the languorous fairy tale of the sunlit underwood of Mallarmé.

Finally, the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra attained the summit of its success in giving us a dazzling performance of Richard Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel." There, obviously, our great virtuoso of the stick was at home. His extremely finished interpretation was really a model of its kind.

Furtwängler is at the moment at the height of his form. If one dared to offer him friendly advice, one would warn him against the tendency which seems at present to impel him toward a super-virtuosity which may end by destroying his musical logic and simplicity. He still commits no fault against pure music, but really, he is engaged on a path of infinitesimal researches that might mislead him. From year to year, we find this orientation more and more clear. The time has come, I think, for the admirable artist not to go beyond this danger point.

**"Countess Maritza"**

A Viennese operetta has been produced, "Countess Maritza," at the Théâtre des Ambassadeurs. We have here another descendant of "The Merry Widow." The tame subject is treated in the most traditional way by the composer Kálmán, who knows all the tricks of his trade and who writes a score that is completely destitute of originality. The public showed itself deeply disappointed by this useless revival undertaken at great expense by a lavish management who might have given their effort a better aim.

One of the curiosities of the work was the début in operetta of Roger Bourdin, the celebrated singer of the Opéra-Comique. He showed himself, as usual, to be an excellent actor and a fine singer.

## 'Payment Deferred'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the St. James's Theater, "Payment Deferred," by Jeffrey Dell, from a novel by C. S. Forester. First performance May 4, 1931. The cast:

**In Prologue and Epilogue**

Hammond ..... Ernest Jay
A Prospective Tenant ..... Quinton McPherson

**In the Play**

William Marble ..... Charles Laughton
Annie Marble ..... Louise Hampton
William Marble ..... Charles Laughton
Jim Medland ..... Paul Longuet
Charlie Hammond ..... Ernest Jay
Madame Collins ..... Jeanne de Casalis
Doctor Atkinson ..... A. S. Homewood
Harry Gentle ..... Edgar K. Bruce
Bert Brieketts ..... Ernest Haines

One can easily imagine that without Charles Laughton to hold it together, "Payment Deferred" would seem little superior to an ordinary thriller. Mr. Laughton, however, finds in it the opportunity for one of the most impressive and powerful performances in his career. He makes the story of the middle-aged bank clerk, goaded by poverty into the commission of a crime, and finally punished for something he did not do and would never have thought of doing, extraordinarily moving. He gets into the fiber of his being, showing the gray hopelessness of his poverty, the dull disappointment of his riches, the fear of being found out that periodically drives him into a wild terror, the touch of comfort and peace that comes to him when his wife divines his secret and tries to help him—out of all these sordid things contriving something that is very far from sordid in the totality of its effect. Part of this sum effect is due to the integrity of the writing, but most to the realism of Mr. Laughton's acting, which is a histrionic achievement of the first order.

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MARGARETE DESSOFF

## Choirs of New York

By WINTHROP P. TYRON

New York

LOCAL traits show more in the doings of a choir than in those of other types of musical organization, to judge by the talk of Margarete Dessoff, conductor of the group known as the A Cappella Singers of New York. Whatever peculiarities, that is to say, mark the place to which a singing society belongs, the same mark the society itself. Necessarily so perhaps, because the members of a chorus are drawn right out of the community, instead of being called in from outside.

A different condition arises with an orchestra, as I find when I meet Joseph Littau, for example, who has lately returned from his first season of directing the Omaha Symphony concerts. For orchestral players are likely to be recruited from afar; or if they hold official residence in the town which they serve, they usually stand ready for an invitation to take a post elsewhere. For economic improvement, they will pack up and move to the next city, the city beyond the next or the city beyond that, any time.

Chorus singers, I presume, think that pride of home becomes them as amateurs, while performers in an orchestra consider the glory of music generally to be for them the proper ideal. Be the explanation, however, what it may, you find when you walk in choral company that you are wearing your own actual shoes, whereas the moment you go with orchestra people, you realize that you have put on winged sandals. To compare again Miss Dessoff and Mr. Littau, she, as leader of the A Cappella Singers, is a New Yorker of New York, even if, by training and experience, she is German through and through. Mr. Littau, on the contrary, is a musical internationalist, though at the same time inviolately American and unmistakably a product of Broadway.

**Chorus and Orchestra**

Now of the two kinds of institution, chorus and orchestra, the chorus strikes me as the more difficult problem. For even with all the money at your command you want, you cannot be sure of setting up a satisfactory choir. But you can establish just the sort of orchestra you desire, if you pay the quoted price. The one thing you will never buy, though you go marketing to the other side of the moon; but the other you can purchase like goods from a shop in Fifth Avenue, rue de la Paix or Main Street anywhere.

A chorus can be brought into existence, nevertheless, by social persuasion, or something of that sort, if it cannot be by financial force. Question only comes on what your chorus is like after you get it started; and here, opinions begin to clash. For my part, give me mixed voices to the number of 25 or so that perform as Miss Dessoff's A Cappella Singers do. Or again, give me 250 or more that do the thing in the manner of F. J. Wolle's choir at Bethlehem, Pa. Let anyone prefer great unbalanced choruses who will, I ask to have such a distribution of upper, middle and lower voices that I can hear all the parts, the highest never overpowering the others, the lowest never indistinct on a note. Furthermore, let anyone prefer a male voice or a female voice choir who will, I am for the dispersed harmony of sopranos, altos, tenors and basses. For a brief diversion, nothing is more romantic than men's voices sounding down in the range of hunting horns, and nothing more ecstatic than women's voices in that of flutes. When Archibald T. Davison presents a program with the Harvard Glee Club, who that listens is not charmed? When Gerald Reynolds, conductor here of the Women's University Glee Club, posts a showbill on the bulletin board of the Town Hall, who that reads the titles of the pieces does not wish to attend the concert? Then, when Miss Dessoff herself calls us out, who but is delighted with her scheme of setting her A Cappella Singers off against her Adesdi Chorus of women?

**Many Choruses**

Well, we have choruses of many descriptions in New York. We have the Oratorio Society, holding big and successful meetings through the winter under the guidance of Albert Stoessel; we have the Schola Cantorum, singing for Hugh Ross at its own concerts and for Arturo Toscanini on a Philharmonic-Symphony night or two. Add to that, the chorus of the Society of the Friends of Music, drilled by Walter Wohllebe and directed by Arthur Bodanzky; large attendance, too, at their Sunday afternoons in the Metropolitan Opera House, and plenty of acclaim. A rare course in the history of choral art for the Friends' subscribers. Carissimi's "Jephte," given early last season, was a keen reminder of the mistake we have made in neglecting and forgetting the music of the seventeenth century. To mention one more, there rings in pleasant recollection for me the singing of L. Camilieri's People's Chorus. It has been my advice that all conductors go to Mr. Camilieri's winter and spring festivals who can for a standard of choral tone. But I doubt if many have heeded me; and perhaps musicians engaged in large undertakings could not profit by his small ones, anyway.

For choirs outside the New York round I have lately enjoyed hearing, I could refer to Holle's German Madrigalists, who appeared at the Washington Festival of Chamber Music in April, and the chorus of the Curtis Institute of Music, that occupied the stage of the Academy of Music in Philadelphia on a Saturday night in May, Louis Bailly conducting, Fauré Requiem the work under interpretation. The men and women of the Westchester County Festival chorus also, what a number! No more, though, than Albert Stoessel knew how to keep in hand.

Not to count these, and to speak only of New York, if I could presume to rank all the choral groups, large and small, I have had the privilege of listening to in 1930-31, I should place Miss Dessoff's A Cappella Singers first.

## 'Good Companions'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATER — Julian Wylie's production of "The Good Companions," adapted from J. B. Priestley's novel by Edward Knoblock and the author. Music by Richard Addinsell, lyrics by Harry Graham and Frank Eyton; dances arranged by Edward Dolly.

Mr. Priestley's book, as brought to the stage in 16 scenes, is not a great play, but it is great fun. It is also remarkably good theater, stating its story clearly and advancing steadily toward its ultimate goal, the departure of the Yorkshire carpenter, Jess Oakroyd, for Canada—an impressive scenic achievement of Laurence Irving's with the great ship silhouetted against a night-blue sky and the square, solid figure of the carpenter, his bundle and his bag of faithful tools in his hands, heading for the gangway. A fitting climax for a colorful play that offers the simplicities and even the crudities of melodrama in lieu of the subtleties of the modern naturalistic school.

Starting with the emancipation of Jess Oakroyd from a home discomforted by a noisy lodger, the scoldings of his wife and the open sneers of his loutish son, we soon pick up the various currents of the story converging toward the concert party whose struggles, hopes and final disbandment supply the substance of the later scenes.

The Good Companions have little in common with the up-to-date Pierrots of our concert-halls or theaters. They would feel much more at home with Trelawney of the Wells than with the Co-Optimists. Their methods and their manners belong to an earlier period of hearty barnstormers. But they are excellent company.

Julian Wylie's experienced hand at the tiller is apparent in the vigorous, swift-moving production. The lively bustle of a country fair and the illstarred performance of the Good Companions at the Gatford Hippodrome with a diagonal perspective across the footlights into the black void of a seething auditorium, are masterly both in composition and movement. The company strikes the same spectacular and robust note, achieving definite characterization in bold outline. John Gielgud attacks the piano with the same romantic flourish that he lends to his love-making. Miss Adele Dixon, a trifle hard in the urge of her ambitions, is a brilliant Susie, ably supported by the bombastic mummer of Lawrence Baskcomb. Miss Edith Sharpe's Miss Trant holds her own amidst her more flamboyant companions. The sterling qualities and slow humor of Oakroyd, British to the backbone, take on a dramatic value in the fine performance of Edward Chapman, and his friend and confidant, beautifully played by Frank Pettingell, quickens the two brief scenes in which he appears into a warm humanity. The rest of a huge company, doubling parts with gusto and working with a right good will, achieve an ensemble of admirable smoothness.

J. T. G.

In addition to repeating Berg's "Wozzeck," early next season, Mrs. William C. Hammer, director of the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, announces that the company will also present "Elektra," by Richard Strauss.

## Leo Blech and Puccini

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

FOR a quarter of a century Leo Blech has been connected with the Berlin Staatsoper unter den Linden, of which he is now the chief musical director. He celebrated his sixtieth birthday on April 21 and received numerous tokens of admiration from all parts of the world. In 1906 he came to Berlin, after having been conductor at the theater in his native town of Aachen and having won fame with Angelo Neumann in Prague.

The new post, after Richard Strauss and Karl Muck, was by no means an easy one, but he soon learned to assert himself with brilliance and in 1913 he was appointed chief musical director, which, at that time, stood for a great deal. The number of men who won this title before the war could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

As a conductor Leo Blech combines conscientiousness of interpretation with a feeling for style and a warm theatrical temperament. With him, intellect and musicianship seem to form a strange compact which enables him to understand, with the same force of conviction, works of widely different epochs and styles. He is no specialist, even if he gave proofs, as conductor of "Carmen" and "Aïda," of fine feeling for the romantic style of opera. In the same way he conducted practically the whole of the usual operatic repertory, starting with Verdi, Wagner, Richard Strauss and Puccini. Besides these, we are indebted to him for the first Berlin performances of Rimsky-Korsakoff, Prokofieff, Borodin, Giordano and Berlioz. His best piece of work during the last year was the admirable representation of Busoni's "Doktor Faust." Only a conductor with practical knowledge of stage effects could overcome the various difficulties of this work with such ease.

**"Manon Lescaut"**

When Leo Blech is at the desk nothing goes wrong, for he watches every bar of the score with unrelenting control. This was shown again at the performance of "Manon Lescaut," by Puccini, at the Staatsoper unter den Linden. The opera was carried along with dramatic élan. With extraordinary energy Blech stimulated his orchestra into giving a brilliant performance.

Since the performance given by the La Scala Company, with Toscanini conducting, Pampanini as Manon and Pertile as Des Grieux, Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" had not been heard in Berlin. It has always been difficult for the work to assert itself in face of Massenet's "Manon," which, though superior in its characterization is not so in its musical substance. Estimate the influence of Wagner as one may, still one cannot deny the individual and characteristic style of Puccini's melodic expression. He knew what melody was and had ideas when he needed them. What he wrote in "Manon Lescaut" was the theater-music of a man of the stage, objective but full of warm-heartedness and delicacy. It is vital and well-constructed music reflecting the joys and sorrows of the lovers yet always retaining the charm of its melodic outline. Even in moments of intense emotion, Puccini knew how to preserve beauty of form. Amongst the soloists of the performance at the Staatsoper we must mention Jarmila Novotna and Marcell Wittrisch, who accomplished wonders in the chief rôles.

**Klemperer's Final Concert**

With Hindemith and Beethoven, Otto Klemperer took his leave of the Staatsoper am Platz der Republik—the so-called Krolloper. Perhaps it was really a "good-by"; he may never return to the place which, in a few years, he has stamped with the impress of his individuality. For the fate of the Krolloper has been irretrievably sealed, at least as far as the State enterprise is concerned. We have often pointed out that the closing of this house would be most regrettable for artistic reasons, yet we cannot blame the Prussian State, which is so heavily burdened financially, if it declares itself unable to subsidize any longer so unremunerative an institution as the Krolloper. So the Krolloper will cease to exist as a state opera house at the end of this season. In certain circles, however, the hope has not been given up that the Krolloper will be maintained through private enterprise. These efforts do not seem to this writer to be promising, but in any case the Krolloper can preserve its artistic standing only if Klemperer continues his activities as its leading musical director.

At his final concert, when he aroused tremendous enthusiasm with a magnificent performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, he gave also a first Berlin performance of the "Konzertmusik" for piano, brass, and harps, by Paul Hindemith. This is an inspired piece of work, built up with strong, formal logic and full of expressiveness, particularly in the lyrical parts. The piano part is almost entirely an obbligato; yet, not only is a technically accomplished player needed, but also a musician of high standard. These requirements were fulfilled by Walter Gieseking, who effected a fine ensemble with Klemperer.

**Bronislaw Huberman**

Perhaps Huberman has never played better than he did at his latest concert in Berlin, when he reached the height of his art and powers. Among other things, I heard Bach's Chaconne for violin alone, which Huberman played with tone always full of feeling yet never effeminate, a tone capable of every nuance. Then followed the Sonata in D minor by Brahms (op. 108), the last violin sonata of classical mold which we possess. Huberman played this with a directness of expression and a power of construction which the inner organism of this colossal work demands. The unity of ensemble between Huberman and Siegfried Schultze resulted in a veritable feast of chamber music.

## American Art-Song

**Art-Song in America**, by William Treat Upton. Boston: Oliver Ditson. $3.

ALTHOUGH one may find, scattered through volumes by various writers, some of the material incorporated in this valuable book of Mr. Upton's, we believe his to be the first attempt to present a complete panoramic view of consciously composed song in America. Beginning with Francis Hopkinson, friend of George Washington and composer of "My Days Have Been So Wond'rous Free," he brings the story down to Charles T. Griffes, Bainbridge Crist, Wintter Watts and others of the twentieth century group.

On the whole, the early chapters of the book are the most exciting, for here the author sets forth in clear, concise manner, the history of those early pioneer composers in America, with the European background against which their work was thrown in bold, if crude, relief. Reprints of portions of some of their songs are among the exhibits in the book. Succeeding this group comes one of men actually born in America.

One chapter Mr. Upton devotes to three American composers to whom none will deny the right of supremacy during the period of 1870-1880—J. K. Paine, Dudley Buck and Homer N. Bartlett. Although Paine is distinguished chiefly for his orchestral writing, "the first American to do work of this type of really large caliber and solid workmanship," he wrote a few songs which according to the author merit consideration. One only is illustrated, but a description is given of another about which "the curious thing is," says Mr. Upton, "that each of its two identical stanzas begins in C sharp minor, ends in E major, and then is left suspended in mid-air with the piano postlude ending in the unresolved dominant of the original C sharp minor! This from Paine, in America, in 1879."

At a later point in the book we find the author including Stephen Emery, George E. Whiting and Louis E. Elson, in a large group in this 1870-1880 period, further extended to include Arthur Foote, George W. Chadwick, Edward MacDowell, Ethelbert Nevin, Horatio Parker, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach and others whose names are familiar.

Of Foote and Chadwick, Mr. Upton says: "It is to the . . . musicianship of these two men that we owe the giving to our native song a status comparable with that of other lands and times. . . . Inspiration may sometimes seem to lag . . . but crude they never are nor insincere. . . . Is it not a remarkable thing that today, in 1930, it is still possible for us to treat as contemporary writers who were also contemporary with the essential beginnings of our song—contradictory as that may sound?"

Twenty-three composers Mr. Upton names as a beginning of the period from 1900 to 1930. One notes Charles M. Loeffler, Ernest Bloch, Arthur Shepherd, Oscar G. Sonneck, Henry Hadley, David Stanley Smith and so on and on. To Wintter Watts and John Alden Carpenter he devotes an entire chapter, and of Watts he says: ". . . he seems to me to be thoroughly American in his work." On Carpenter's work he makes this comment: ". . . John Alden Carpenter is the least American!"

The author comes to some interesting conclusions:

". . . It is coming to be more and more apparent that modern song can no longer be regarded as merely text plus music or music plus text; it is rather text multiplied by music, music multiplied by text, text so reacting upon music, music so reacting upon text, that the two elements become indissolubly merged into each other. . . . In fact, . . . if we derive as much artistic satisfaction from the mere reading of the text as in hearing the completed song; . . . if substituting an instrument for voice . . . we are still conscious of no appreciable loss, then in neither case has the song entirely justified itself; the composer has not risen to the full height of his task."

And again: ". . . Just as in world politics we are coming to see the nations . . . in closer associations . . . so in the arts, nationalistic schools are beginning to lose their definite boundaries . . . until it is no longer easy to speak definitely of the French, the German, Italian or Russian schools. . . . We need not be unduly anxious over the growth (or lack of growth) of an American school of this, that or the other, not even of music; but rather place our hopes on the development of such personalities in America and elsewhere as shall by reason of their own individual genius transend all schools and nationalistic barriers and in this way bring honor to their native land."

G. M. S.


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# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## An English Man of Letters

**The Life and Letters of Sir Edmund Gosse, by the Hon. Evan Charteris, K. C. London: Heinemann. 25s. net.**

BETWEEN the ages of 70 and 79 Edmund Gosse was writing every week a literary causerie in a London Sunday paper. To the younger generation of English litterateurs he was well known as a lively elderly gentleman who took an interest in their affairs and discoursed urbanely about their predecessors. They knew him as one who was still writing with energy and an air of authority. They were aware that in "Father and Son" he had written a masterly study of the conflict of two temperaments—that of his devoted Plymouth Brother father and his no less devoted son. But few of them realized what sort of part he had taken in the literary life of England, Norway, Denmark and France 60, 50, 40 and 30 years ago. Forty-six years have passed since he first impinged on the literary life of America.

From an early age, and with few initial advantages, he forced himself into a position in which he was destined to be a link, not only between literary men of England, but between literary men the world over. In 1872, when he was only 23, he first became acquainted with the work of Ibsen; and an article by him in The Spectator was the first written introduction of Ibsen's name to the English-speaking world. At about the same time he began to make it his business to study and sing the praises of other Scandinavian and Danish authors, getting to know them personally and introducing them to their confrères in England. A little later he extended his literary affections to France and Belgium and cultivated the friendship of Verlaine, Mallarmé, Verhaeren, Anatole France and other writers who successively appeared as the foremost men of their time.

**The Social Side**

In estimating his life it is not easy to dissociate the part taken by Gosse as a writer and the part he played in the social life of the several generations through which he lived. He loved the judicious cultivation of a large circle of literary friends, and with these friendships he laid the basis of a reputation which he was industrious and clever enough to substantiate in his writings. He was intimate with Ford Madox Brown, D. G. Rossetti, Swinburne and the pre-Raphaelite circle generally before most of the reading public had ever heard of his name. But his books and articles justified the personal impression he had made. Authors who had been kind to him as a youth learned soon to come to him for advice.

He made himself indispensable to Robert Louis Stevenson, and Stevenson was at all times ready to admit that he owed much to Gosse. He became a close friend of W. D. Howells and of Thomas Hardy. Henry James and George Moore would have liked, but did not dare, to patronize him. Wherever he went he sought to establish new personal contacts. When he was lecturing in America in 1885 he wrote to Walt Whitman, quoting "Leaves of Grass," "I have considered myself as 'the new person drawn toward' you." He succeeded in penetrating to the "dreary little two-story tenement" in Camden, N. J., where the poet lived; and he records that Whitman, seated in the one chair in a large empty room, "with a small poker in his hand, spent much of his leisure feeding and irritating the stove."

Mr. Charteris, as official biographer, has carried out his task with rare skill and judgment. Wherever possible, he has let the letters tell their own tale. Gosse was a very vivacious letter writer, and an assiduous one, cultivating, a little too evidently, the same sort of gayety which is a delight in Stevenson's more spontaneous correspondence. Mr. Charteris's narrative is wholly admirable, and into it is woven enough critical comment and description to give the work the true character of a portrait.

**Gosse and His Father**

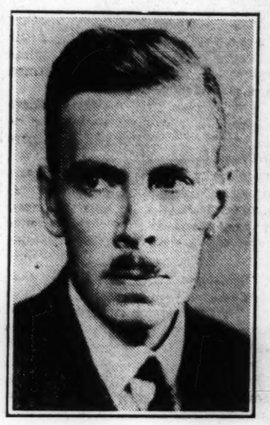
He clearly explains the strange early relations between Gosse and his father, without attempting to dot the I's in Gosse's own brilliant account of them. He conveys to us an impression of his appearance in middle life. "He had nervous expressive hands, which stirred and fluttered in moments of excitement. . . . His mouth was sensitive and rarely 'set'—irony and humor would play in his expression—laughter and repartee hover on his lips—to give way now and then to a sarcasm or reproof snapped out with a mischievous sting." He does not hesitate to expose Gosse's defects as well as his virtues. He leaves us in no doubt that his friendships were real friendships, but he slyly hints that Gosse loved to be in high repute in the company of the great. He does not attempt to make light of the charges which were brought against him on the ground of repeated inaccuracies—charges which were all the more damaging because Gosse did not disdain a title to scholarship; but justly points out that "these things could not affect the charm of his writing, nor could carelessness impair his judgment, his taste, his fresh and illuminating critical gifts."

Mr. Charteris, in fact, has done what few official biographers do—he has shown the brilliant part which Gosse played for 60 years as a litterateur, rising to one masterpiece; he has revealed the influence which he exerted on literary men through almost the whole of this period; and has left us an impression of the man, with all his faults of variety and ambition, and all his excellences, such as a later generation may perhaps accept as a satisfactory and final account of his personality.

## The Magnificent Years

**The Flame of Islam (The Later Crusades), by Harold Lamb. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $4.**

WE WELCOME Harold Lamb's new book—the story of the glamorous pageantry that made up the last Crusades. In his earlier book, "Iron Men and Saints," Mr. Lamb dealt with the story of the first Crusades, the movement which led to the conquest of Jerusalem and the founding of a Christian kingdom in the Holy Land. The new book—complete in itself—tells the story of this kingdom and its overthrow: from the rise of the Moslem powers and their victory at Jerusalem; through



HAROLD LAMB

"the magnificent years" of the war between Saladin and the Western chivalry; to the final triumph of Islam, and the end of Christian power in the East.

Mr. Lamb deals with these fantastic episodes and the mighty men who took part in them with all the fervor which characterized the earlier book, and he retains his historical accuracy as well. It is just this combination of enthusiasm and acumen which makes valuable Mr. Lamb's latest epic. There have been many points about these last Crusades over which historians have argued, and there have arisen many legends about the men and their deeds; so that between disputed facts on the one hand, and palpable fiction on the other, those who would learn of the Crusades have often had a difficult time of it. Mr. Lamb wishes to rectify this, and to bring the Crusades before us in their true light.

His treatment of the character of Richard the Lion Heart is typical of his handling of the entire story. From original sources—the chronicles of men who were present when the Holy Wars were fought—from an impartial covering of authoritative accounts of Richard's life; and from a serious consideration of the facts so gained, Mr. Lamb has drawn a picture of Richard which separates him "from the minstrelsy of the centuries," but which at the same time does full justice to the memory of a gallant man. Mr. Lamb is not chary of accusing Richard of needless cruelty in the matter of the massacre at Acre, nor is he sparing of praise at Cœur de Lion's magnificent triumph at Jaffa, where Richard waded ashore alone in the face of the Moslem army, and, almost single-handed, battered his way through to the city and routed the panic-stricken Turks. However, Mr. Lamb turns this into a reason for Richard's ultimate failure in the Holy War, when he brings forth his theory that Richard, "the mightiest man of them all in single combat, became helpless when he took command of the army." The elaboration of this theory is a fine bit of reasoning.

The character of Saladin is perhaps more vividly drawn. He is the true hero of the book and Mr. Lamb bestows upon him all of the color and dignity and glamour that are rightly his. He is shown as a man of honor, a scholar, a lover of peace. "It was the irony of his life that he had to be at war without respite." Saladin was the greatest and most successful of the leaders of the Holy War; and it is significant that he was a "gentleman" first and a soldier second; that if he had had his will, he never would have been a soldier at all.

Other characters are equally well portrayed: Baibars, the Panther, the real hero of the "Arabian Knights"; the Kings of France, first Philip, shrewd and grasping—then St. Louis in welcome contrast; and Innocent III, that most ambitious of popes. There are, too, a number of courageous women, the queens and princesses who accompanied their lords to the Holy Land, as well as Shadjar ad Darr, the slave girl in the Sultan's palace in Cairo. Nor must we overlook the vivid descriptions of the Templars and the Hospitalers, in the Christian camp, and of the Assassins and the Mamluks in the Moslem army.

These clear-cut pictures of the men and women of that time are all invaluable in helping us to visualize the story as we read, yet "The Flame of Islam" is much more than a picture gallery. Portraits alone cannot do justice to history—Carlyle's mistake along that line may be recalled—so Mr. Lamb has given us the background of the story, the setting, and the significant events with their causes and ramifications. The main part of the story is, of course, centered in the Holy Land, where, for 150 years eastern potentates and the flower of western chivalry fought "for what they believed to be the greatest of earthly causes." But Mr. Lamb does not hesitate to return to the Continent when events there are needed to round out the narrative. He carefully follows the misguided fourth Crusade on its Constantinople venture. He brings the Mongols in from the Far East. Nothing is left obscure, nothing is slurred over—but the result is not a conglomeration of events, it is a remarkably unified story of one of the most fascinating periods of history.

Mr. Lamb knows well how to relate a story, as those may testify who have read his "Genghis Khan," and "Iron Men and Saints." He is always very much in earnest, and is possessed of a courtly turn of language, altogether in keeping with the royal company of whom he writes; but he supplements this with humor and modern clear-sightedness. For information and as historical background, "The Flame of Islam" leaves little to be desired; for pure entertainment, it surpasses fiction.

## Bookman's Holiday

*By L. A. SLOPER*

### Letters and Letter-Writers

NO, John Macrae of Dutton isn't the only correspondent whose letters we like, but he's high up on the list. He has the faculty of writing a publicity letter that sounds like a spontaneous outpouring of his heart to you alone. In a recent communiqué he recalls the history of Everyman's Library, now 31 years old, and continues:

"Lately, we have added some valuable books to this invaluable collection. The latest book, 'The Mysteries of Udolpho,' by Ann Radcliffe, was first published in 1794. I happened to enter the book business in 1885. At that time we published an edition of 'The Mysteries of Udolpho.' . . . During these 46 years of my interesting experience among books 'The Mysteries of Udolpho' is literally the only book that has continued to sell year after year without any interruption. Never, during these 46 years have we sold less than 100 copies of this remarkable old book and never during these 46 years have we sold more than 500 copies.

"I am sending you a set of this old book with the prefatory note above in the hope that you will find the time to read the book and comment on some of the problems which make it now worth while for a publisher to reissue it. I have also the sneaking hope that you will look at the list of Everyman's Library which I inclose with this letter and meditate over the idea that here are the world's great books. . . .

"Here, literally, you will find the object of my Everyman's Library and if you feel, as an editor, disposed to be generous and philanthropic, you may have a real sympathy for what we have done and what we are purposing to do in carrying on this wonderful library to the completion of 1000 volumes, particularly as a kind of memorial to that great old lover of books, J. M. Dent, who was the originator of the idea. . . .

"If this letter doesn't interest you, kindly drop it in the waste basket and give this set of books to some possible reader who might enjoy them."

We submit that, after a letter like that, the difficult thing is not to be generous and philanthropic.

* * *

Mr. Macrae as a letter-writer is not only prolific but profuse. His communications are always long, but usually he makes you read them through. Page Cooper of Doubleday Doran has another technique. Here, for example, is a missive received from her, way back in April:

"'Father,' by Elizabeth, is now on June 1 publication date.

"Yes, congratulations are in order, but please don't announce it or review it before that date."

We've waited until after the date to announce it, though we reviewed it last week. This, in defiance of all the fetishes of publishers. But after all, the issue containing the notice couldn't have reached Garden City much before June 1, in view of the holiday. And we had had a cut of Elisabeth waiting a long time.

But the point is, the length of the letter. The stupidest editor could hardly fail to get through it, and to understand it.

* * *

Letters begin to team up when one of the book clubs selects a title. Concerning Carleton Beals's "Mexican Maze" we are informed both by Martha Keller of Lippincott and by Thomas L. Stix of the Book League of America. Miss Keller recalls that Beals has just received a Guggenheim award, Mr. Stix mentions a lot of Beals's experiences in Mexico and Europe. Neither refers to the fact that Beals is a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

Anyhow, we received the copy of "Mexican Maze," which is more than we did in the case of the June Golden Book, after we were all stirred up by a letter from Jean Wheeler which began:

"Did you know that Hawthorne wrote a 'Main Street' a century ago? Not only is the title identical with Sinclair Lewis's, but the idea of the small town as the core of American life is fundamentally the same. We were delighted when we came upon this ourselves and have reprinted it on page 33 of the June Golden Book.

"Please let me know what you think of this number. I think it is pretty good!"

Quite possibly; but we can't say until we've seen it.

There's something the matter with the mailing list of our old friend the Modern Library, too. We received Gide's "The Counterfeiters" all right for May; but we did not receive in March and April "The Education of Henry Adams," the Swift collection, and Katherine Mansfield's "The Garden Party." So we shan't mention them. But we could swap "The Counterfeiters" for one of them, perhaps?

* * *

Rudge letters are very businesslike, but they are escort to a great deal of beauty. During May, for example, they ushered to our desk a limited new edition of Alexander Blok's famous revolutionary poem, "The Twelve," translated by Babette Deutsch and Avrahm Yarmolinsky, with lithographs by George Biddle; the first issue of an annual called "Fine Art 1931," planned to form a world survey of collecting and containing many illustrations in color and monotone; and a complete facsimile edition of Longfellow's "The Leap of Roushan Beg," edited with introduction and notes by Arthur Christy.

Without a letter comes the portable art gallery which is entitled simply "Section I of the Art News" for May 16, 1931. Did you know that Josef Stransky was a great collector as well as a great conductor? Maud Dale in an introduction comments that Stransky "was one of the first to understand the new harmonic displacements in art and music," and Ralph Flint describes the collection, which consists of French masterpieces, with five Cézannes, four Gauguins and two Van Goghs as the clou. This supplement contains plates in full color of paintings by Cézanne, David, Gauguin, Goya, Manet, Picasso, Renoir, Van Cleve, Van Gogh and Vermeer. Here you have, for $2, a nucleus for a gallery of modern art, in reproductions.

H. P. Juergens of Grosset & Dunlap, sending the new Universal Library Dollar edition of "Anna Karenina," tells us that after 55 years "it can still give some of the 'best sellers' a run for their money." "And, of course," he adds, "it can always be used to press flowers."

## Escape and Mr. Tomlinson

**Out of Soundings, by H. M. Tomlinson. London: Heinemann. 6s. New York: Harper. $4.**

ESCAPE is not the essence of all travel, but it is the essence of all Mr. Tomlinson's travel. And when, as in "The Sea and the Jungle," he could put courage and imagination into his flights he was welcome. But now there has come a time when it is harder to forgive. We can still admire pages he writes, though they have the glassy elusiveness of the Island of Gilolo impressively sensed rather than described in this book.

But we can go no further with him. The sad fact is that Mr. Tomlinson has, when you catch him, not very much to say. He will suggest experience, and so cunningly that you will envy him: an uncanny familiarity with bizarre and deceptive lands, jeweled coasts and—least known of all to the modern reader—modern harbors. He will tell you where you are wrong about the sea and you will believe him. And when a ship captain calls him to the bridge in the small hours to show him one of the last of the clippers blowing along like a cloud, you know he has released the tremolo stop of nostalgia and regret for passing beauty.

He will grumble, too, and make your anger smolder at the disjointedness of the times. He will get to the point of agreeing that it is all most depressing—until the light dawns and you perceive that if the times are bad, Mr. Tomlinson has gone worse. He has not thought, he has become enslaved to a mood. He has escaped from every consideration into a deep depression shot with visions of Ultima Thule.

Thus when in the middle of a dignified though complaining paper on the passing of Hardy he spoils his own eulogy by a reference to Hardy's supposed lapses of taste and a diatribe against characterization in the modern novel. The subject of Mr. Tomlinson's cantankerousness is always so general, so vague. Petrol, for example, has driven the Golden Oriole from his Surrey lane and the bluebells will no longer be seen there. Are there then no more Golden Orioles in England and no more bluebells? If it were his own lane alone he mourned Mr. Tomlinson would be entitled, especially as an artist, to his elegy, and we should be moved. But the moralist, the chained escaper into the vague geography of generality, has to argue from one vanished Golden Oriole to the whole breed from one "talkie" to all the "talkies," from one heap of empty tins to the world's garbage heap. Mr. Tomlinson, if he values his artistry more than his anger, has no business in that galley.

On the positive side, Mr. Tomlinson's escaping has merits which demand admiration. His mannered style, far less mannered than in "All Our Yesterdays," still dulls the spontaneity of the act, and his humorous understatement about "the eternal and unrevealed" takes back by truculence the humility of wonder or the humiliation of despair which he had tentatively conveyed. He irritates, and though we concede an author the right authoritatively to convey discomfort to the reader, he should not fidget uncomfortably in public himself. But even noting this limitation one does find, for example in the essay on skiing in Switzerland and the one on Gilolo, a limpidity of impresion and something of that "wild surmise," that sensation of being first, an intruder upon a mystery, which are the qualities of the great travel writers. We may suspect Mr. Tomlinson, as a highly artificial writer, of confecting the emotion, but that is to ignore a vitality his style has never subjugated.

Mr. Tomlinson maintains a half-humorous, half-rueful independence and this humor is of the escaping, defensive kind. What he might do if his humor were really pervasive he shows in the very amusing skiing episode in the Swiss Essay. Actually we suppose he has no humor at all, but a cockney irony. The world is his idea of a joke and a rather bad one.

V. S. P.

## Minerals and Politics

**World Minerals and World Politics, by C. K. Leith. New York: Whittlesey House. $3.**

IT IS curious that in this modern world of statistics and fact-finding we are still without any systematic and comprehensive knowledge of the subject discussed by Dr. Leith. The use of the mineral constitutents of industrialism is now as important as soil and climate in governing our environment. Possibly it is more important than anything else in determining our material standing as nations. Yet these things we know only as generalities, without much information, beyond that contributed by scattered and uncoördinated agencies, of what they imply in our international life.

In spite of its title, the present book does not profess to supply our lack. But it is a harbinger, an "opening statement," as Dr. Leith modestly puts it, of the answers to this ramified connection between world minerals and world politics which will be surveyed at length by the new Mineral Inquiry. Set up under the auspices of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Inquiry has obtained the support of other leading organizations, technical and non-technical, in the difficult task of assembling and interpreting existing data and obtaining fresh data. Working side by side with it, but in its own vast field, is a British group, equally influential; and in time it is hoped to provoke the interest of other national bodies, so that the quest may be world-wide in scope and fully coördinated in its labors.

Such a project is one of the most ambitious undertakings in that new field of research—the scientific study of international relations. It may well give statesmanship a new direction. Dr. Leith's book has therefore a double importance. As an "opening statement," it gives promise of a unique achievement, and as a book in itself it is the product of an outstanding authority. Dr. Leith's pioneer contributions have been recognized by his choice as chairman of the central committee of the Inquiry. In this volume he has reduced his encyclopædic knowledge to the proportions of popular exposition. Nevertheless his lucidity is not less distinguished than his sweep, which, while unfolding a panorama of problems, leaves the reader equipped with an understanding of the deeper meaning of those generalities which he may have previously taken for granted.

That minerals are the key to national power gains a new significance from Dr. Leith's book. For he shows that it is a precarious power. No nation can live unto itself alone—not even the United States. In the manufacture of steel, which is popularly supposed to be the outstanding example of American self-sufficiency, no fewer than 40 commodities must be imported, many of them vital. What is true of the United States is doubly true of other industrial nations. To the list of practically all of the ferro-alloy minerals which are produced in countries far removed from the countries which consume them must be added such key minerals as tin, nickel, graphite, manganese, mica and natural nitrates.

The political implication of this situation is not yet clear in national policy. Sometimes policy holds that this very inequality in the distribution of minerals demands that a nation should extend preparedness from tons and guns to raw materials. Germany tried such a storing method in 1914. Dr. Leith gives an interesting graph showing the abnormal manner in which in that year Germany imported selected minerals. Nickel, one of these imports, jumped five times above the 1913 figure, but very soon after the war began Germany not only outran its supplies, but found that it wanted 10 times more nickel than central Europe could supply. It began to import fresh supplies from Sweden, which, being neutral, had access to the Canadian product. Thus preparedness is a hopeless pursuit, because none can foresee what new engines of destruction will be used and what a nation will need in the event of conflict. The facts of the distribution of minerals show that it would need many commodities which are not produced within its borders.

It is an equally misguided and wasteful effort to strain at a self-sufficiency which is not present. Manganese in the United States is a good illustration. Its production is protected against the imported product by a tariff, but the United States is far from self-sufficient in this ferro-alloy, and the result is that its price is needlessly raised without causing any material diminution of imports. For in spite of the artificial help given to a struggling and puny home industry, the American steel industry remains just as dependent on foreign imports. "It is a costly and, in the long run, a futile effort to create by enactment something which was not created by nature," comments Dr. Leith.

Specialization of function among the nations must be accepted willingly, not half-heartedly, if the world is to live and let live amiably. This is true not only in minerals but in raw materials and foodstuffs generally. But it has been brought home to the nations particularly by the rapid development in mineral exploitation as the support of American material civilization. As American living standards have advanced by their use, so has American dependence on other countries. Such a situation, involving a notion in a tangled skein of relations, should persuade every nation to protect by a peace policy the system of exchanges rendered necessary by the difference in natural resources. As Dr. Leith says, "The realization of the appalling magnitude of the raw material problem of preparedness may in time tend to delay hasty decisions to declare war."

The work of "self-education" on which Dr. Leith and his coadjutors are engaged may well help the nations to come to that conclusion.

## Clouds Over Europe

**Thunder Over Europe, by E. Alexander Powell. New York: Ives Washburn. $3.**

FEW writers have had greater opportunities to study at first hand conditions in those foreign countries upon which unthinking Americans are being trained to look with suspicion and doubt than has Mr. Powell. For many years he has been wandering over the world, visiting those places which were in the public eye, and writing both entertainingly and informingly about them. The book now under consideration is equally interesting and informative. The student of European conditions will be repelled to some extent by the title, which suggests a degree of sensationalism which the book itself does not in fact present. Yet if not wholly sensational, Mr. Powell is not altogether free from prejudice. At many points his writing magnifies what he considered the injustice done by the Versailles Treaty, and has the appearance if not the intent of encouraging the belief that these injustices are to be corrected only by war.

It ought to be kept clearly in mind that the treaty wrought out with so much discussion and so many concessions at Paris was not considered even by those who drew it to be ideal. War-time hatreds were at their fiercest. The negotiators who drew up the provisions of the covenant were in every instance politicians, dependent for their future upon the support of electorates still full of wrath against the defeated peoples. The extent to which, for example, President Wilson was forced to surrender the ideals which he took with him to Paris furnishes some index to the degree to which the treaty represents not ideal conditions but those which had to be accepted out of deference to public sentiment in the victorious nations of Europe.

So while it is entirely proper to criticize such outcomes of the treaty as the Polish Corridor, or the conditions existing in Silesia and the Saar Valley, as well as the surrender of the Tyrol to Italy, there is no reason to adopt, as Mr. Powell does, an attitude of bitter denunciation of those who established these conditions and those who are now intent upon maintaining them. They were made inevitable by the opinion of the world at the time. Such injustice as exists in them will be corrected in season as a result of improving public opinion. It is significant that only lately certain problems arising from the Polish Corridor and the position of Danzig as a free city have been referred to the Hague Court for determination. As more and more this Court and the Permanent Court of International Justice come to be recognized by the countries party to the League of Nations, the more serious issues which the treaty left unsettled will be given peaceful and judicial determination.

That there are danger spots in Europe, that there are clouds lowering over that group of intensely nationalistic and highly antagonistic countries which suggest thunder, it would be idle to deny. But no good can come out of the exaggeration of the menace of conflict. Moreover, a book should not be journalism. It should be written not wholly with a view to obvious existing conditions, but should at least consider the probable modification of those conditions. I am not certain that in the course of a very few months Mr. Powell may not regret bitterly the estimate he put upon the power of the Hitlerites in Germany. Nor are the present manifestations of the League of Nations justification for the rather cavalier treatment he accords to that organization in which lies the greatest hope today of Europe for enduring peace. It is rather a pity that a more judicial tone should not pervade a volume which contains so much of real knowledge and of useful information.

W. J. A.

## A Novel of the War of 1812

**The Lively Lady, by Kenneth Roberts. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.**

THE Maine seaport which Kenneth Roberts christened Arundel and the Nason family which he introduced in his first novel reappear in his new book. Like "Arundel," "The Lively Lady" is an historical novel in the best sense; it tells of men and women interesting for their own sake and not simply for the part they take in events recorded in history.

The form of "The Lively Lady" is also like that which Mr. Roberts used successfully in his earlier novel. The hero tells his own story, in the colloquial and characteristic diction of a man from Maine; and by diction we do not mean dialect. Neither Richard Nason nor his father Steven, hero of "Arundel," nor any of the less important characters uses the dialect foisted upon Maine by writers who take pleasure in queer orthography. Mr. Roberts makes his people use a speech that is simple, pungent and salty, full of wise saws and homely idioms, but still good English.

The period of "The Lively Lady" is 30-odd years later than that of Arnold's expedition against Quebec, which formed the basis of "Arundel." Richard Nason, son of Steven and Phoebe who went on that disastrous trip to Canada, had reached young manhood and become captain of his own brig. Prosperously returned from a trading voyage to Spain, he came home to Arundel to find everyone talking about the trouble with England and the threatened embargo. So, like the majority of the shipowners all along the American seaboard, young Captain Nason put to sea to get ahead of the embargo. The trip brought him first-hand knowledge of the ways of the British navy with American sailors, and from that time Nason was as much for war with England as he had formerly been against it.

Nason became a privateer, authorized by President Madison to cruise in the private armed vessel Lively Lady against the enemies of the United States. For nearly two years he cruised to good effect, taking prizes, destroying British merchantmen. Then he ventured too far. With his foremast shattered by enemy guns he had to burn the Lively Lady to keep her from capture, and all hands were taken prisoner and sent to Dartmoor Prison. After the war Nason returned to Arundel, and with him carried a lady; not the Lively Lady with which he had sailed away from Maine, but Emily Ransome, for whom he had named his craft. The novel is not preëminently a love story; "Arundel" was a masculine tale, but "The Lively Lady" is still more so. In general, "The Lively Lady" moves more swiftly than its predecessor, and is centered more completely in a single character. For that reason perhaps it gives the effect of being slight by comparison. In "Arundel" a superabundance of material sometimes caused a division of interest; in "The Lively Lady" there is a single interest, maintained in an ascending scale.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# THE HOME FORUM

## Romance in Routine

IT CAME to me on one of the darkest, dreariest days of the year, a day when fog wrapped the other side of the street in yellow gloom.

I was going through a file of names and addresses—"dull work this," I was thinking, when a name caught my eye: "Messrs. So & So Ltd., HAREHILLS."

In a moment the fog had lifted, but the other side of the road as I knew it was not visible. Instead were low, rolling hills. The moonlight was upon them. All this time my eyes and hands were going through the file, checking and numbering, but I myself was away on the harehills. Out they came, lovely, timid, little brown creatures, leaping and bounding in untrammeled joy. I think, in my delight at seeing them, that I must have made a noisy movement; for suddenly the hares became motionless as little statues, ears forward, straining for the sound of possible danger.

After a long time, reassured by the continued silence, they started again their odd, beautiful gambols in the light of the moon.

It was the telephone bell that finally dispersed that wonderful gathering and sent them scuttling, not to return that day. But I know now where to find them, and many an afternoon do I spend with the hares, where your eyes see only a dark building of brown brick, surrounded by narrow streets and squalid houses. Buildings may be there, and dirt and dinginess, but the name of the place remains unaltered. It is the harehills, the hills where the hares, long since driven out by the inevitable advance of progress, still dance for those who love them in the moonlight of the imagination.

* * *

A few days later another name took me suddenly away from the office: "Pocklington's Walk," I read.

Who was this Pocklington that the name of his walk should come to me and set me off journeying in thought? Assuredly a dandy of the early eighteenth century, with ruffles and quizzing glass; immaculate, fastidious. Every evening in summer, when the weather was propitious, Pocklington, the admired, the beloved of the ladies, took his walk. His refinement of manner, his perfection of dress, were at the same time the despair and the envy of his rivals. Yet Pocklington, conscious of the feelings he aroused, blandly continued his walk. Thrice the length of that delightful path, overhung with trees and bordered with flowers like the hem of some rich garment, did Pocklington walk with grace, with dignity, and without haste.

Ah, Pocklington! Where are those gracious, bending branches now? They sway back in the gentle summer breeze, and back, and back, until not a leaf is to be seen. Hundreds of dingily dressed figures hurry out of the office buildings which fence the path where you, my Pocklington, once walked. The hour is six in the evening, the selfsame hour at which you were wont to step forth in all the elegance of your age of leisure.

But if this is the hour of release for these workers, it is also the hour of return for Pocklington. As with jerky, ungraceful movements they hurry away to their homes, an air of peace falls upon the place. From the office windows appear branches, dressed in green and gently waving, flowers spring up along the pathway; the voices of birds are heard; and Pocklington in the most beautiful of lace ruffles, but lately come from Town, steps out to take his walk once more.

With all his old condescending dignity he minces along, looking this way and that for the admirers he was once used to find. But now he looks in vain. Suddenly, as he has reached about the middle of his walk, there is the sound of a door shutting. Between the trees steps a girl, pretty, gray-eyed, dressed in the close-fitting clothes of today. She has been working late and, not appearing to notice the trees strangely growing round the buildings, she hurries anxiously out to where Pocklington is standing. He bows low, sweeping off his hat with his old air of perfect assurance, and offers his arm; and, gazing down into the girl's eyes, he sees a look of rather bewildered admiration there. Pocklington is still irresistible to the ladies!

There they go. Her hand on his arm, his head a trifle inclined toward her, Pocklington and his lady. Does she hold a little fan with which she occasionally taps him playfully? Alas, no! As they disappear into the shadows, his checked cap bends ever nearer her close little hat and his arm steals round her waist . . . Pocklington, give way. Your walk is no longer your own.

* * *

A long day, a very boring day, was that which ended with my visit to The Ancient House. My eyes, weary with that endless list of Albion Works and Atlas Factories, Station Roads and Victoria Streets, were suddenly arrested by the name—The Ancient House.

It stood by itself, with deep woods behind covering a low hill, and in front a large, still pond, a gray house built of the stone of the district, with structure of oak and long stretches of roof where the house leek was growing. As I looked at it, it seemed like a house of the past, for there was no one coming out or going in, not even a dog in the yard. Yet the door stood open and I was tempted to look inside.

Seated by the window, to catch the light from a ray of sunshine that found its way into that great kitchen, was an old woman, still, save for the movement of her hands, spinning. Neither her head nor her eyes moved at my approach, but she spoke.

"They've sold the pasture lands now," she said in a voice old and gray as herself. "Yes, first the woods; then they filled in the pond, and now the meadows are going. Next they'll build in the yard out there, and maybe bring their machinery into The Ancient House itself. Ah, the world grows, the world grows about here."

As she spoke, the gentle whirring of her spinning wheel was growing louder and harsher, assuming a metallic note. The sound of voices, coarsened by long conflict with noise, became audible. The beam of sunlight withdrew itself through the window and a kind of premature twilight prevailed. But the old woman sat on, for she was a symbol.

When The Ancient House was completely forgotten, then only would she disappear.

She was quite surrounded by machinery now, and I could only just distinguish her old bent form still at her spinning. She seemed to have withered in the last few minutes. Every time the great wheels of the machines revolved she trembled, and The Ancient House trembled with her. When strange, busy men hurried past her, she trembled again, but she spun on.

A curious thing happened as I was turning away. The owner of the factory and his son entered the place. The man of business to his offspring, perhaps the man of vision, was saying: "The Ancient House. We represent the New, progress, business, push. Now the place is practically rebuilt, it shall be renamed."

For the first time, the old woman looked up and her eyes met those of the young man, and held them for what seemed to me to be nearly a century.

The big works is still called The Ancient House; and sometimes, when I go there, I find the young man standing in the midst of the machines, talking to the old woman as she spins. But more often I find the house as I first found it, resting in woods and mirrored in the pond. M. J.

"Le Petit Déjeuner." From a Drypoint by W. Lee Hankey. Courtesy The Scharves Studios, Boston

## Boston Wharves

At T Wharf, now the old fish pier, we are at what was originally a part of the Barricado of 1672. The neck of the T connecting it with Long Wharf, we are told, is of that structure. T is the oldest of the present wharves. Andrew Faneuil and Stephen Minott are on record as owners in 1718; but Minott was an earlier owner, and the wharf was for some time called "Minott's T." With the fleet of fisher boats moored at its side, it is the most picturesque and animated of all the wharves in the line. Its glory is passing now, however, with the shift of fishing interests to the new docks in the great Commonwealth Pier on the South Boston side.

Long Wharf is the aristocrat of the line. It was projected in 1707, when the flats of the Great Cove had been filled on King Street below Merchants Row to about where now is the Custom House—a pier to extend from the then foot of the street to low-water mark, some seventeen hundred feet out; and the scheme was carried through by a group of merchants as a private enterprise. Daniel Neal thus described it in 1719, nine years after its completion: a "noble Pier, eighteen hundred or two thousand Foot long, with a Row of Ware-houses on the North side for the use of Merchants," running "so far into the Bay that Ships of the greatest Burthen may unlade without the help of Boats or Lighters." This description practically held good till after the Revolution and into the nineteenth century. It was not till the eighteen fifties that the pier was largely widened and the range of heavy granite buildings below the Custom House, known as State Street Block, was erected in the place where ships formerly lay. At first called Boston Pier, its name in time became Long Wharf because it was "supposed to be the longest wharf on the continent." Through Province days it was the place of landing and official reception of all distinguished arrivals. The royal governors from Shute to Gage, at their coming landed here and were formally received, and escorted by the local military companies up King Street to the Town House. — EDWIN M. BACON, in "Rambles Around Old Boston."

## In the Spanish Manner

To my delight, I had found that I was the only guest of a small hotel, which stood on the shore of a Balearic island in a storied sea. The summer was past, the autumn was come; the propietario and his sister were relaxing their efforts at making many Spaniards happy. Excellent hosts as they were, they must now have concern that the "Americana" should be "contento" while she remained as their guest.

On the morning of an especially golden day, as I had breakfast on the terrace, I looked out from time to time to find the line of turquoise sea shining bright; or held my breath at sight of a small fishing boat tacking her way through a boisterous channel into the outer sea.

Then, early as it was, the propietario appeared to say "Buenos dias" with such buoyancy of tone and lightness of step that I imagined exciting events must be near; for although he could not explain in my language, there is an easy translation to be made by smiling eyes and poised gayety.

So it was that I noted the arrival of large hampers of food, especially of chickens, being brought in by smiling women. At lunch time, there were two waiters in the pantry instead of one, and a quiet stir pervaded the place. During the afternoon there were gay arrivals of relatives, making agreeable conversation in the lounge. One large señor spoke in the bass voice of the robust, overtoning that of the propietario, who was a little man and used a low, grave tone.

Though I knew that there was an occasion imminent, I did not guess its significance. But, fortunately, I dressed for dinner, with special care, appropriately perhaps, in a Spanish lace frock and high-heeled slippers. Coming down the stairway into the lounge, I found the family assembled, ceremoniously quiet, indulging only in low murmurs of talk.

In its midst I saw a tall, slender man, young, handsome, dark, obviously Spanish, standing by the propietario, who bent his head well back to look into the youth's smiling eyes.

As they came toward me, such pride illumined the face of the older man that, before the ceremony of presentation was complete, I had comprehended that I saw before me the son of the house. His well-fitting tan uniform explained him as a Spanish soldier, returned from his year's training.

As he responded to the greeting of the Americana in excellent English, the admiration of the circle of relatives knew no bounds. Then, as I went along the gayly lighted dining room to my seat in the corner, I passed the flower-decked family table, the white-jacketed waiters standing by, entranced by the glory of their young master. I pulled out my own chair, quite unaided by the usually hovering waiter.

There was such affection in the atmosphere that, though apart from the group, I felt one with them. Catching the intonation, I rejoiced too as the son told some gay tale of soldiering, which was received with gusto. His father would glance from uncles to aunts, then back to the raconteur, eating his chicken on rice all the while with hearty appreciation.

This picture of one potential Spanish soldier is as vivid to me as are the beauty of his home land, and the circle of friends which made his home-coming memorable. M. E. B.

BECAUSE he believes he can thus attain to more direct expression, W. Lee Hankey prefers to make his dry points immediately upon the copper plate, with his models before him, instead of following the customary method of working from preliminary pencil drawings. The sureness of his line, as exemplified in "Le Petit Déjeuner," is something to marvel at, even if one has put in some time at drawing. A false stroke in dry point means that the scratch must be tapped out from the back of the plate. There is no way to erase it easily, as when an inexact stroke is made by pencil on paper. Such certainty of line comes only with the decades of practice and experimentation that lie back of this artist's present achievement.

Absence of false and insignificant strokes in this plate is to be explained only on the theory that W. Lee Hankey's line is basically mental. He draws what he thinks and feels, not merely what he sees. Or, rather, he sees in terms of emotion that is controlled by thought. Behind his sympathetic appreciation of the humble people in this composition, there is an intuitive understanding of their lives, we feel sure. He gives us a sense of the wholeness of their existence; not a mere feeling of pity for their small resources. Thankfulness for what they have is in their looks and attitudes. Brightness is in the face of the younger child, and the woman wears no tragic mask.

Structurally the composition is firm with its horizontal and slanting lines all in balance of opposition to the upright form elements, with rounded minor forms set off by rectangles, and the whole scene given a sense of atmosphere by throwing the background details out of the plane of focus occupied by the three heads. This print illustrates the eloquence of simplicity, for there is a direct connection between economy of means and effectiveness of expression. The result is not achieved, in this instance, by taking out nonessential lines; the artist sees so selectively the essential character of his subject that he puts down only the lines and shadows that contribute to his large and single theme.

## The Passing of the Idalia

By the time two hours were whiled away the consul tired of reading. The papers lay scattered about him on the gallery. Reclining there, he gazed dreamily out upon an Eden. A clump of banana plants interposed their broad shields between him and the sun. The gentle slope from the consulate to the sea was covered with dark-green foliage of lemon-trees and orange-trees just bursting into bloom. A lagoon pierced the land like a dark, jagged crystal, and above it a pale ceiba-tree rose almost to the clouds. The waving cocoanut palms on the beach flared their decorative green leaves against the slate of an almost quiescent sea.

His senses were cognizant of brilliant scarlet and ochres amid the vert of the coppice, of odours of fruit and bloom and the smoke from Chanca's clay oven under the calabash-tree; of the treble laughter of the native women in their huts, the song of the robin, the salt taste of the breeze, the diminuendo of the faint surf running along the shore—and, gradually, of a white speck, growing to a blur, that intruded itself upon the drab prospect of the sea.

Lazily interested, he watched this blur increase until it became the Idalia steaming at full speed, coming down the coast. Without changing his position he kept his eyes upon the beautiful white yacht as she drew swiftly near, and came opposite to Coralio. Then, sitting upright, he saw her float steadily past and on. Scarcely a mile of sea had separated her from the shore. He had seen the frequent flash of her polished brass work and the stripes of her deck-awnings—so much, and no more. Like a ship on a magic lantern slide, the Idalia had crossed the illuminated circle of the consul's little world, and was gone.—O. HENRY, in "Cabbages and Kings."

## Å bevare barnlighet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

MANGE mennesker ser lengselsfullt tilbake til sin barndom, fordi de føler at meget av dens uskyld, dens glede ved enkle fornøielser og dens tilegnelsestrang ugjenkallelig er gått tapt. Og dog, da Jesus sa: "Uten at I omvender eder og blir som barn, kommer I ingenlunde inn i himlenes rike," mente han visselig blandt annet at den voksne skulde og kunde vende tilbake til barnets iver efter å lære, dets enkle tillit og dets mottagelighet for det gode.

Gjennemsnittsbarnet vokser daglig fra tidligere holdepunkter og tiltar i høide, mentalt og fysisk; det er elastisk i sinn og legeme. Visdom, beherskelse, dømmekraft og uselviskhet frigjør det gradvis for stivsinn og ulydighet, og en sådan vekst betraktes av alle som normal. Kan så ikke denne naturlige utfoldelse fortsette å velsigne og berike dem som har nådd en modnere alder?

Tatt i sin almindelighet er menn og kvinner tilbøielige til å stivne i sine anskuelser. Man kan lett komme til å finne dem sittende som tilskuere langs erfaringens vei, istedenfor vandrende svøet på den som optredende, skjønt det er deres guddommelige rett å gå fremad. Er det den omstendighet at tiden er svunnet, som har hitført denne mangel på fremskritt? Nei, det er barnligheten som er svunnet; og barnlig forventning av det gode kan gjenvinnes gjennem Christian Science.

I det daglige livs skole er der alltid mere sann kunnskap å innvinne. På det moralske og åndelige område er der alltid større dybde, bredde, makt, fred og skjønnhet som kan skjelnes og nytes i fullt mål av enhver, uansett hans alder eller omstendigheter. På side 246 i Christian Science lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Hvis det ikke var for den villfarelse å måle og begrense alt som er godt og skjønt, vilde mennesket kunne glede sig ved mere enn sytti år og fremdeles bevare sin kraft, friskhet og forjettelse."

Før udødelighet kan virkeliggjøres, må der være en forbedret menneskehet. Som Kristus Jesus vandret omkring blandt jevne og enkle mennesker, gjengav han legemlig virksomhet, syn, hørsel og intelligens til dem som var i nød; og dette gjorde han, tør vi anta, uten hensyn til den lidendes alder. Vi leser for eksempel at han helbredet en mann "som hadde vært syk i åtte og tretti år," og en kvinne som "Satan" hadde "bundet, tenk, i atten år."

Christian Science gjengir også menneskeheten dens rettmessige evner gjennem erkjennelsen av at de er uforanderlige; for den uendelige Gud er uforanderlig, og hver eneste av Hans gaver er uten "forandring eller skiftende skygge". Materialitet kan ikke frata mennesket hvad den ikke har skjenket det. Liv og dets evner er likeså litt underkastet forfall eller tidens herjinger som Gud er underkastet dem. Christian Science bringer den dødelige tenknings horisont til å klarne og utvider den, og den forener læge- og prestegjerningen. Dens virksomhet bringer noget av himmelen til jorden, likesom Mesterens gjorde det.

Feiring av fødselsdager er en vane som i nogen grad legger hindringer i veien; for den er en påminnelse om materielle tilstander og begrensninger. Et menneskes holdning overfor fødselsdager skifter gjerne efter disses antall. Inntil et visst punkt berettes der kanskje med stolthet om hvert år som legges til; utover det punkt iakttas der i almindelighet nogen tilbakeholdenhet med hensyn til årsdager. Senere hen vises der kanskje atter stolthet over fremskredne år, og en som er kommet riktig langt op i årene, innbyr ofte fremmede til å gjette hvor gammel han er.

Christian Science lærer de studerende å tenke riktig, fullkomment, forat de, skritt for skritt, skal kunne bevise at "i Videnskapen er mennesket hverken ungt eller gammelt" (samme bok, s. 244). Mennesket i Guds billede har ingen begynnelse eller tilbakegang; det har ikke noget forbigående høidepunkt; fullstendighet og harmoni ledsager dets evige tilværelse.

Den som studerer Christian Science, forstår at Gud er Ånd, og at enhver av menneskets evner er åndelig og uforgjengelig, samt at vi vil ha liv og intelligente evner i rikere mål når vi søker efter dem på en mere åndelig måte.

I Christian Science er der en tilbakevenden til barnlig enkelhet, lydighet og tilegnelsestrang. Gjennem denne lære blir det innlysende at Gud, menneskets Fader, stadig skjenker fullkommen glede og harmoni til Sitt barn, og at vi uophørlig kan uttrykke sundhet og alle rette evner alt eftersom vi holder våre tanker i nær forbindelse med deres uophørlige kilde. Gud består i kraft av Sig selv, og mennesket består sammen med det evige Sinn; dette er hvad "den Høie, den Ophøiede," har forordnet, "han som troner evindelig, og hvis navn er hellig."

Ved hjelp av denne forståelse kan man vokse fra legemlige så vel som moralske onder og begrensninger i en hvilken som helst alder, og Christian Science gir allerede i en påfallende grad bevis på dette. Der er ingen ungdom eller alderdom i Kjærlighet og Sannhet, og enhver som gjenspeiler disse, får del i deres glede og deres evighet. Det er derfor en vesentlig nødvendighet for demonstrasjonen av udødelighet at hvert eneste menneske ophører å uttrykke misunnelse, hat og frykt; for disse er dødelige og selvtilintetgjørende.

Velanvendte år er en vinning. Fra enhver som søker sin gjenspeiling av guddommelig Kjærlighet, utstrømmer stadig dens egenskaper, åndelig trøst, ynde, visdom og uforanderlig vennlighet. Således beviser han at "mennesket, styret av udødelig Sinn, er alltid skjønt og edelt. Hvert nytt år utfolder visdom, skjønnhet og hellighet" (*Science and Health*, s. 246). Guddommelig Kjærlighet gjenspeilet er menneskets udødelighet.

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## *"Mixed Flower Seeds —Ten Cents"*

With one thin piece of silver I have bought
A treasure-trove so rich with lovely things;
Though feather-light, this little bag is fraught
With precious hoard beyond the richest king's.
For here I have the crimson heart of June,
The regal robes of amethystine seas,
The pearly radiance of the maiden moon,
The gilded girdling of the bumblebees.
Here is the sapphire of the farthest star,
And here the fragrant scents of Araby,
Here is the splendor of a royal durbar,
Yet here the lesson of humility.
"Mixed seed," they say; nay, rather 'tis a key
That opens beauty's door full wide to me.

CHARLES G. WILSON.

## Preserving Childlikeness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANY human beings look wistfully back to their childhood because they feel that much of its innocence, its zest for simple pleasures, and its acquisitiveness have been lost beyond recall. Yet when Jesus said, "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven," he surely meant, among other things, that the adult should and could return to the child's eagerness to learn, its simple trust, and its receptiveness to good.

The average child daily outgrows its standards and adds to its mental and physical stature; it is flexible in mind and body. Wisdom, control, judgment, unselfishness, gradually set it free from willfulness and disobedience, and growth such as this everyone regards as normal. Then may not this natural expansion continue to bless and enrich those of riper years?

Generally speaking, men and women are apt to become set in their views. They are liable to be found sitting beside the road of experience as spectators, instead of continuing to move along it as actors, although this advance is their divine right. Is it the passing of time which has brought on this unprogressiveness? No, it is the passing of childlikeness; and childlike expectancy of good can be regained through Christian Science.

In the school of daily living there is always more true knowledge to be gained. Morally and spiritually there is always more depth, breadth, power, peace, and beauty to be discerned and enjoyed to the full by everyone, regardless of his age or circumstances. On page 246 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "Except for the error of measuring and limiting all that is good and beautiful, man would enjoy more than threescore years and ten and still maintain his vigor, freshness, and promise."

Before immortality can be realized, there must be an improved humanity. As Christ Jesus moved among the simple folk, he restored bodily activity, sight, hearing, and intelligence to those in need; and this he did, presumably, without regard to the sufferer's age. We read, for instance, that he healed a man "which had an infirmity thirty and eight years" and a woman whom "Satan" had "bound, lo, these eighteen years."

Christian Science is also restoring to humanity its rightful faculties through the realization that they are changeless, for the infinite God is changeless and His every gift is without "variableness" or "shadow of turning." Materiality cannot deprive one of what it did not bestow. Life and its faculties are not subject to decay or depredations of time, any more than God is subject to them. Christian Science is clarifying and extending the horizon of mortal thought, and it is combining the offices of physician and minister. Its ministry is bringing a measure of heaven to earth, even as did that of the Master.

The celebrating of birthdays is a somewhat hindering habit, for it is a reminder of material conditions and limitations. A person's attitude towards birthdays generally varies according to their number. Up to a point, each additional year may be proudly paraded; beyond this point there is usually some reticence regarding anniversaries. Later on, the pride in advancing years may be resumed, and a veteran frequently invites strangers to guess his age.

Christian Science is teaching its students to think correctly, perfectly, in order that they may prove, step by step, that "man in Science is neither young nor old" (*ibid.*, p. 244). Man in God's image has no beginning, or decline: he has no temporary zenith: completeness and harmony attend his eternal existence.

The student of Christian Science understands that God is Spirit, and that every faculty of man is spiritual and indestructible; also, that we have life and intelligent faculties "more abundantly" as we seek them more spiritually.

In Christian Science there is a return to childlike simplicity, obedience, and acquisitiveness. Through this teaching it becomes evident that God, the Father of man, is always imparting perfect joy and harmony to His offspring, and that as we hold our thoughts closely to their continuing source, we can continually express health and all right faculties. God is self-existent, and man coexists with the eternal Mind: this is the decree of "the high and lofty One that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy."

Through this understanding physical as well as moral ills and limitations may be outgrown at any age, and Christian Science is already proving this in a striking degree. There is no youth or age in Love and Truth, and whoever reflects them partakes of their joy and their eternality. It is vitally necessary, then, to the demonstration of immortality that every human being should cease to express envy, hate, and fear; for these are mortal and self-destructive.

Well-spent years are a gain. Whoever multiplies his reflection of divine Love constantly exhales its qualities of spiritual comfort, grace, wisdom, and invariable kindness. So he proves that "man, governed by immortal Mind, is always beautiful and grand. Each succeeding year unfolds wisdom, beauty, and holiness" (Science and Health, p. 246). Divine Love reflected is the immortality of man.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

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## *To Penshurst*

Thou are not, Penshurst, built to envious show
Of touch, or marble; nor canst boast a row
Of pol'sh'd pillars, or a roof of gold:
Thou hast no lantern, whereof tales are told;
Or stair, or courts; but stand'st an ancient pile,
And these grudg'd at, art reverenced the while.
Thou joy'st in better marks, of soil, of air,
Of wood, of water; therein thou art fair. . . .
The early cherry, with the later plum,
Fig, grape, and quince, each in his time doth come;
The blushing apricot, and woolly peach
Hang on thy walls, that every child may reach.
And though thy walls be of the country stone,
They're reared with no man's ruin, no man's groan;
There's none, that dwell about them, wish them down;
But all come in, the farmer and the clown;
And no one empty-handed, to salute
Thy lord and lady, though they have no suit.
Some bring a capon, some a rural cake,
Some nuts, some apples; some that think they make
The better cheeses. . . .
Thy tables hoard not up for the next day,
Nor, when I take my lodging, need I pray
For fire, or lights, or livery; all is there;
As if thou then wert mine, or I reign'd here:
There's nothing I can wish, for which I stay.
That found King James, when hunting late, this way,
With his brave son, the prince, they saw thy fires
Shine bright on every hearth, as the desires
Of thy Penates had been set on flame,
To entertain them; or the country came,
With all their zeal, to warm their welcome here.
What (great, I will not say, but) sudden cheer
Didst thou then make 'em! and what praise was heap'd
On thy good lady, then! who therein reap'd
The just reward of her high huswifry;
To have her linen, plate, and all things nigh,
When she was far; and not a room, but drest,
As if it had expected such a guest!
These, Penshurst, are thy praise, and yet not all. . . .
Now, Penshurst, they that will proportion thee
With other edifices, when they see
Those proud, ambitious heaps, and nothing else,
May say, their lords have built, but thy lord dwells.

—BEN JONSON. Poems.


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# EDUCATIONAL

## The School Library an Open Door

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE door at the rear of the study hall had been closed for three years, perhaps longer, but ever since I had been a member of the high school faculty it had withstood my daily scrutiny with an air of secrecy which thoroughly piqued my curiosity. Another door led, apparently, into the same room from the corridor, but that, too, was kept closed and locked.

Woman's curiosity not being easily curbed, proverbially at least, I intercepted the janitor one day as he was unlocking the mysterious door.

"What are you hiding in that closet?" I asked.

He swung the door wide open. There were piles of worn and tattered school books, some broken chairs and desks, half a dozen plaster casts, and a varied assortment of nondescript articles from old worn-out typewriters to discarded athletic apparatus. The room was about 20 feet long, light and sunny, but not being quite large enough for a classroom had degenerated from a storeroom for books to a school dump.

My desk in the study hall was just opposite the closed door. On the following day I looked down across the study hall. The door was still closed and locked, but my only thought now was that it was a veritable pity that such a bright sunny room, intended, as every school room is, to open up new interests, new outlooks, should have become merely a storeroom for useless material.

**Out of a School Magazine**

A school magazine lay on my desk in which I had just finished reading an article on a school library in a large city school where a well filled city treasury had had ample means to provide a paid school librarian, new books, magazines, and many similar advantages which open countless doors to undiscovered countries for ambitious students.

Again I looked down over the pupils' heads to that closed door. Why could we not have a library behind that door, and never close it again? Such a room, adjoining the study hall, could be easily supervised by the study hall teacher. With a carefully selected group of students organized into a library council, a schedule could be worked out with volunteer student librarians. Some necessary restrictions would be necessary, but such a door could lead to untold possibilities.

Permission was readily granted to have the use of the room. The janitor's coöperation was also necessary, for some place would have to be found to store away all the odds and ends which held sway in the closed room.

From then on, the library just naturally developed. Everyone was enthusiastic. From somewhere in the basement an unused rug, nine by twelve, appeared. A student who lived near by brought a vacuum cleaner from his home and in a short time the rug looked like new. The lunchroom furnished four small tables which were placed in the room with four chairs at each. In the wings back of the stage several bookcases had been stored. These were important additions to the new library. Pictures were contributed from various rooms. Window boxes for flowers were made by two students for each window, and the plaster casts, from their new position on the tops of the bookcases, looked down with a most satisfied air on the attractive appearance which the room was taking on.

Volunteers were called for from the carefully selected list of responsible students who were to form the library council, and these in turn were in charge of one period a week at the librarian's desk at the end of the room.

The school being in a small town, had no money for purchasing additional books. Consequently, letters were sent out by the English classes to the townspeople for contributions of books or magazines. This appeal was responded to most heartily and from the large number brought in, those suitable for a school library were selected. They were catalogued by the English classes, and so completely filled the bookcases that the immediate need became one of money to purchase more bookcases. To raise funds for them and some much needed encyclopedias and reference books, a series of tea dances was given by the library council.

**Slips and Privileges**

Library slips were printed by the printing class which when signed by a teacher allowed a student to come to the library at the time specfied on the slip. In order that this privilege should not be abused, the slip had to be signed by the student librarian at the time of leaving the library, and whenever it was found that the library permission had been abused by talking or in any way disturbing the other occupants, permission to use the library for a certain length of time was denied the offending student. Books could be taken out for overnight and the loan was recorded. The magazine table could be used before school or after school at any time, and during school hours when the library slip so specified.

Questionnaires were filled out by the entire school in order that a list of books might be obtained which the students themselves wished to have in the library. The greatest surprise from this response was occasioned by the great number of students who asked for books on etiquette, and there was further surprise when it was found later that these books were in more general demand than almost any other books in the library.

The last hour of the day on Friday afternoon is apt to be an unpopular hour for a study hall teacher, for with two holidays ahead many students are not likely to apply themselves assiduously to study of the next week's lessons. The library served a good turn in this case by providing something worth reading, which with the study hall teacher's permission could be read in the study hall.

The library has become more and more popular, more and more useful, until now, four years later, as I look down across the study hall I look through an open door into a most interesting place. Students are seated around the tables, the student librarian is looking up a reference for a young, rather awed-looking little freshman; there are pictures on the walls and flowers in the windows; a big bunch of pussywillows and jonquils on the librarian's desk brings spring right into the library; a bulletin board calls attention to new books, and the plaster busts from the tops of the bookcases have acquired to a still greater degree their air of satisfaction and complacency.

And so it was that through a closed door many students gained entrance into Book Land.

## Perplexing Pairs

By ANNE HITCHCOCK

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Both, Each**

As between *both* and *each*, use *both* when two objects or persons are considered jointly; use *each* for one of two or more. *Both* unites; *each* separates.

You are both included in the invitation, though I did not send each of you a card.
Both husband and wife should sign the application; be sure to get the signature of each.
Each favored the other's proposal.

In some instances either *each* or *both* is correct, according as one wishes to bring out the thought of separateness or "togetherness."

Both (or each) of them expressed gratitude.
They were both uncertain about the date. (Or, Each was . . .)

"Both boys," "both trees" is considered a better form than "both of the boys," "both of the trees." Before pronouns the "of" is correct, and we may say "both of us" or "we both," "both of them" or "they both," etc.

**Each Other, One Another**

Another pair that sometimes perplexes is *each other, one another*. The rule for using them is simple: Each *other* should be used in referring to two; *one another* in referring to more than two.

The two brothers are devoted to each other; in fact the whole family have a deep affection for one another.
New developments are rapidly following one another.
The two friends promised to write to each other.

It is well to observe this rule ourselves, but not to be critical of others who disregard it; for there is good precedent for using *each other* and *one* another interchangeably.

**'Between' and 'Among'**

What distinction shall we make in the use of *between* and *among*? Generally, *between*, which is akin to *twain*, two, should be used when we are thinking of only two persons or things; *among* should be used when we are thinking of more than two.

Do not divide the fruit between the two children, but share it among them all.
The two men settled the matter between themselves.
The expense of the repairs was apportioned among the members.
We distributed the supplies among five families, but divided the greater part between the two that seemed most needy.
There was an intermission between classes (not between each class).
The three partners divided the proceeds among themselves (not among each other).

But what of such an expression as "an air line between Boston, New York and Philadelphia" in which *between* is used with more than two things? If this is correct—and it is—some further comment on the rule is evidently in order. Occasionally there is a need to express a closer and more definite relationship between more than two objects than can be expressed by *among;* then we may use *between*, for it is "the only word available to express the relation of a thing to many surrounding things severally and individually, *among* expressing a relation to them collectively and vaguely." Note the following examples:

A treaty relation existed between the three powers.
The choice lies between four candidates.
A knife was inserted between the strands of the rope.

## Children Like To Finish Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

HOW many grown-ups like to look back at the end of a day and see just what was accomplished? A certain little spur is felt when a piece of work can be measured off as a finished product of a given length of time, especially if the work has been thoroughly and correctly brought to a finish.

So is it with children. They like to see definite steps taken and accomplished. Therefore, for their small hands and hearts, it is usually more encouraging if they are given several small tasks rather than one big one. Accomplishing a small task thoroughly brings courage, building a foundation on which a higher task will rest safely. If the ultimate aim seems too far in the distance, the ardor may be a little dampened, but if definite steps are marked out progress can be visualized.

Parents, as well as teachers, can help to encourage the boys and girls by dividing up their work into small units, and by requiring that each unit be done correctly and completely before the next is attempted.

Furthermore, when a boy or girl gets the idea that a small job is finished even though it is not done thoroughly, the effect is bad. Handing in a paper, for instance, should not be the end of the pupil's responsibility. Possibly a mistake has been made or revisions are necessary before the paper is a commendable example of the pupil's work. Calling dishes washed when a few pots and pans have been left around the corner, and designating other little tasks about the house finished when they look so only on the surface, is not conducive to the conscientious goal of being finished only after all parts of the work have been thoroughly and correctly achieved.

"The work is not done until it's right," is the slogan in an elementary science class conducted by Miss Bertha M. Parker in the university elementary school at the University of Chicago. Here the work is divided into two or three exercises offered to children to be accomplished in one period of time. As each exercise is finished, it is taken to the teacher and checked. If it is wrong a purple dot is placed opposite it and the child sent back to do it over again. The second time, if the exercise is right in its content but wrong in the English used, a red dot is placed beside it and the child sent back to revise it. Finally, when the answer is correct, it is given a purple check which indicates that the child has "finished."

Thus papers are not handed in and then forgotten. Having the paper marked immediately gives the boy or girl the feeling that the paper is not done until it is "right." Not until the work is correct, can the pupil proceed to the next task. By dividing the work into several small units or exercises, and requiring correctness before a second step is attempted, children are not only encouraged to work harder but they also are urged to work more thoroughly and accurately.

CLASSROOM USE OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
In a School in Berlin, Germany

When sending the picture, the speaker of the class of 1930-31 wrote: "With the greatest pleasure during the last year our class has been reading your paper. It most certainly means quite an addition to our practical study of the English language. Everybody in class shows a lively interest in it and is waiting most patiently for the next issue." Other schools in Europe use the Monitor to learn English.

## Should John Go to College?

By HARRY E. STONE
Dean of Men, West Virginia University

SHOULD John go to college? What course should Philip take? What will happen if I send Joseph to college? What can Tom do if he does not pass?

Hundreds of Johns, Philips, Josephs and Toms, together with their parents, have come before me for counsel after taking the college prescription. Some have been pretty well shaken by the experience.

There is evidence that much money raised by taxes or supplied by wealthy donors to develop capacity that simply did not exist has been wasted during the post-war period. One parent, uneducated but successful in a small business, when told that his son did not have the capacity to do college work shrugged his shoulders and commanded: "Buy him a capacity. I'll pay for it."

Our democracy is not predicated on the theory that all men are born with similar mental aptitudes. The army tests, the Terman tests of intelligence, the Thurstone and Thorndike tests for college freshmen, and actual achievements in school and college leave no doubt that the opposite is true. In fact, the doctrine of individual differences has become an educational axiom and an argument for guidance and orientation.

**Wishes of Parents**

Fathers and mothers may desire to have their children go to college for social prestige, for athletic honors, for fraternity membership, for relief from responsibilities of discipline, or for intellectual development. The wisest of them are willing to raise the question as to whether their children can or will profit by what the college has to offer.

Dean J. B. Johnston of the college of science, literature and the arts, University of Minnesota, has the facts to prove that hundreds of students incapable of doing college work have entered his college in the past 15 years. By advice based on college aptitude tests given to high school graduates before college entrance hundreds of prospective failures have been saved from humiliation. Other hundreds have been directed into courses they could do. This has been done without the autocratic exclusion of any graduates of accredited high schools.

Try-out summer courses in college immediately following high school graduation are valuable tests of ability to pass winter courses. High school graduation is not sufficient evidence unless facts concerning the standards in the particular high school, the rank of the student in his class, and the standards of the college the student desires to enter are carefully examined.

How can the perplexed father or mother of John, Philip, Joseph or Tom discover the likelihood of scholastic success of his son in college? The answer is: first, by approaching the question in an unbiased, unemotional way—by eliminating wishful thinking; second, by comparing the grades of his son in high school with the high school grades of freshmen who have succeeded in the particular college his son desires to enter; third, by comparing the college aptitude test score made by his son with the scores of freshmen who have traveled successfully the road he plans to travel (in states which, like Minnesota, offer such tests); fourth, by sending his son to college during the summer following high school graduation for a trial course of from 8 to 12 weeks.

**Increasing the Likelihood**

How can the parent increase the likelihood of his son's success in college? First, by not permitting him to divide his time between studies and outside work or activities during the critical first semester of the freshman college year; second, by visiting the college campus on occasions when there are no home-coming games, and for the sole purpose of getting in touch with the degree to which his son is adjusting himself to college studies and requirements.

Too many parents go to the college dean or the high school principal not in search of evidence and facts on which to determine what is wise policy, but rather seeking approval of arguments they themselves have built up to bolster up a forlorn hope. College presidents and deans will tell the truth if by a parent's attitude he shows them that he wants it.

Tom will not come back to the home town a failure if the parent will study Tom, the college, and their own desires for Tom before sending him.

## Alumni to Return For Study Week

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ann Arbor, Mich.

THOUGHTFUL leaders in the college world are watching the alumni institute or study week which many institutions are establishing. The first experiment of this kind was by Lafayette College in June, 1929. Last year the University of Michigan held its first Alumni University, over a five-day period, during which 10 members of the faculty each gave a series of daily lectures to a group of 75 mature men and women who returned to the university for the period. Lectures in American history, modern art, the Far East, music, investments, geology, esthetics, landscape design, and contemporary drama were included in an educational bill of fare offered the alumni who returned to Ann Arbor.

For the present year a similar program is to open on Tuesday, June 23, the day following commencement. Some of the different courses to be given are as follows:

Problems of Local Government, the Contemporary Stage, Contemporary Currents in Philosophy, Public Control of Industry, Contemporary European and American Art, the Geological Character Line in Landscapes, Contemporary Social Evolution, the Symphonic Poem.

The attitude of those alumni who returned to the university last year is indicated by the statement of one man "that for once he had a vacation over which he had no regrets—either before or after." Another one said that he was "glad to find that his power of concentration had not entirely atrophied from lack of use," while another found "that teaching methods had improved and his capacity for absorption was much greater."

In preparing this program for the alumni, opportunities for recreation have not been entirely overlooked. Most of the lectures are to be given in the morning or early afternoon, with an opportunity for golf and other relaxations scheduled for the latter part of the day. A series of plays will also be given in the beautiful Lydia Mendelssohn Theater by an unusually competent repertory company which includes Tom Powers of the Theater Guild, Violet Heming and Ernest Cossart, Noel Coward's "Private Lives," Strindberg's "The Father," and Shaw's "Arms and the Man" will be given. Special lectures and a reception at the William L. Clements Library of American History will also form part of the program.

As a preliminary to these 10 lecture programs, lists of readings which may be undertaken in preparation for the various courses are being distributed to the alumni of the university, as a part of the general announcements of the Alumni University, which are being widely distributed to Michigan's 70,000 graduates and former students.

W. B. S.

## Siamese Students in America

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

THE visit of King Prajadhipok of Siam to the United States indicates in a way why an increasing number of students from his Kingdom seek these shores for higher education. Siamese students have been coming to America for over a decade, but in recent years the number has been steadily increasing.

Today, there are about 50 students from Siam enrolled in 16 American universities. Compared with other groups of foreign students, they are insignificant, but for far-reaching influence they present the greatest potentialities for good will among foreign students in the United States. Because Siam is a monarchy, the students who return home hold highly responsible offices in the Government.

It is because the majority who come here are government men, or, in some way, connected with the throne. A. Svasti of Yale University, for instance, is a brother of the Queen of Siam. The late His Royal Highness Prince Songkhla, the Prince Regent, graduated from a professional school of Harvard University in 1928. More than 100 returned students from the United States today hold high positions in Siam and are gradually becoming leaders.

The King's interest in western science is well reflected in the courses which students from his Kingdom enroll in. Engineering, chemistry, medicine and business are their favorite subjects. Siamese girls—and there are four in America today—take up public health nursing and social work. One of the two Siamese students in New York City is a graduate of London University, now gaining practical experience in communications in an American plant. A goverment student, he saw his Majesty for the first time when he arrived at Orphir Hall, his temporary residence, since he left Siam before the King ascended the throne.

Siamese students are registered in the following colleges: Yale, Johns Hopkins, Boston, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Simmons College, Georgetown University, George Washington University, Tri-State College in Indiana, Cornell, New York University, Pennsylvania, Wentworth Institute, Franklin and Marshall College, West Point. Siamese students are usually Buddhists. Four in America, however, are Christians.

"The presence in the United States this summer of his Majesty the King," reports a well-known American resident in Bangkok, "centers attention on the small but select group of Siamese students in the United States. Their influence on their return home, in interpreting America to their people and building a finer bond of friendship between the two countries cannot be overestimated.

"For instance, I have personally met about 100 Siamese who had degrees from American colleges. These held positions in His Majesty's Private Secretariat, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce and Communications, the Department of Public Health, the Medical Department of Chula Langhorn University, the Royal State Railways, the Aeronautical Department, the Irrigation Service, the Siamese Red Cross Society, the Department of Agriculture and the Royal Survey."

A. A. Y.


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# EDUCATIONAL

## Earning While at Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the last few weeks the writer has received several reports and prospectuses relative to the activities, past and future, of summer camps. The study of some of these reports has been profitable since it has revealed an encouraging growth in the appreciation of the true purpose of boys' or girls' summer camps and some notable endeavors to give expression to these ideals.

One interesting feature that is frankly advertised by one or two of these summer camps, is that boys are encouraged to "do what they like" while in camp. The freedom from outside restraint that this implies is distinctly wholesome. In fact it seems necessary if boys and girls are to develop initiative, self-reliance, ingenuity, and willing coöperation. But such development is impossible if camp life in any sense is a continuation of school work, discipline, or even organized recreations; therefore in the camps conducted on this advanced thought there is no definite schedule, no obligatory tasks nor set programs other than those agreed upon by the participants themselves. The camp directors provide the opportunities for engaging in as varied a life of physical and mental activity as is possible in a summer camp, but it is the boys and girls themselves who use these opportunities in the way and at the time that appeals to them.

**Certain Duties**

To illustrate this point the writer would like to quote from a report of an interesting boys' camp in Connecticut: Speaking of the camp carpenter shop the director says: "We avoid the idea of any 'manual training' in camp as that seems to be a school subject and there is no need for duplication. The shop is open for any boy to make what he likes, provided he will endeavor to use tools intelligently and do his very best." Here is the keynote of all ideal camp activity . . . opportunity. The boy is the judge as to whether he will make use of it or not. This does not imply, however, a passive attitude on the part of the camp authorities; the fact that the opportunity is provided is in itself a silent witness to a definite purpose and an incentive to fulfill that purpose.

This same freedom is carried out in each phase of camp activity. It is modified only in those essential duties which no healthy boy should seek to escape and without which no summer camp can properly function. This includes making up one's bed and keeping the tents or rooms shipshape; these duties are not optional.

Another and more radical development of summer camp policy and practice is the opportunity to earn while in camp, or the recognition given to boys for all work or service contributed by them, and by which the camp organization benefits. And that recognition takes the form of monetary remuneration. Quoting again from the same report, we are told:

"A number of articles were made by campers on their own initiative and sold to the camp. Among these were a music cabinet, a tool cabinet, two large waste baskets, shelving and other useful shop equipment." A just recompense for value given. No one familiar with the boy needs to be informed that one of his greatest ambitions is to "earn money." The wise parent will not see in this a mercenary spirit, but a laudable desire to expect a just return for work well done.

This more enlightened and just viewpoint is in happy contrast to the practice of some camp directors who take advantage of such service as may be rendered by their young guests, and by which camp buildings and grounds are benefited, but do not arrange for any compensation, justifying themselves on the ground that it is good training for the boys, and they enjoy the novelty of making up a road, building a fence, painting a barn and so forth. No doubt many boys do enjoy this change from routine, but this never justifies the management in getting something for nothing. And, what is still more important, it does not help the boy to an appreciation of the fundamental law of all human activity.

**Fee Reduction**

The form of compensation in one camp is a reduction in the camp fee commensurate with the value of the service rendered. Some boys last year earned their entire camp fee by contributing some form of useful service for which the management would have had to pay under any circumstances. The particular camp to which reference is made is neither less expensive nor more expensive than the majority of first-class summer camps in the East. In this way a double purpose is served: both the boy and the camp benefit. Many families under the necessity of economizing, where this can be done without depriving the children of needed summer vacation, may be glad to know of such opportunities.

There is another aspect of this subject which is quite important. The need for productive activity for boys of 14 years and over is a problem which must be satisfactorily met by camp directors. One camp director puts it in these words: "It has always seemed to me that a noteworthy weakness in the rather expensive private educational system that is provided for the sons of well-to-do people, lies in the fact that there is little or no provision or occasion for boys to begin to 'earn their salt,' as the old New Englanders used to put it, when they reach the age at which they are able and should be useful to themselves and others." This is the opportunity that a few of the most progressive camps are offering, and they are doing it in a manner that carries with it no stigma and creates no barrier between boys who "earn their way" and those whose way is paid for them. In fact, it is the boy who fails to earn something who is likely to feel inferior.

High school boys and girls . . . and these constitute a large percentage of campers in summer camps . . . need something more than recreational opportunities and group activities when spending their two months' vacation in camp. They have plenty of this in the modern American school. This is why some camps are providing their young guests with opportunities for remunerative work; and it is this feature which many parents will value highly, as well as the boys and girls who benefit by the opportunity.

A. J. P.

Ewing Galloway

A SCENE WHICH ALMOST MAKES VOID THE SAYING, "THERE IS NO ROYAL ROAD TO LEARNING"
The DeWitt Clinton High School, the Bronx, New York

Though this is one of the world's largest secondary schools, the scene is typical of thousands of others throughout the United States at about 8:45 in the morning. DeWitt Clinton enrolls over 9300 boys and 360 teachers. The building and grounds cover 21 acres, the former occupying three acres and containing 175 rooms. In contrast there are still thousands of little red schoolhouses ever on the job.

## Making Water Safe For the Small Boy

"Parents of young boys might as well make up their minds that their boys are going to get wet in the summer, or swimming is going to cease to be the summer sport it has always been.

A group of mothers living in the suburbs, recognizing this fact, planned definitely to have the smaller children's water fun supervised by the older ones and by adults.

The Boy Scouts in the little community were glad to take turns in keeping bathing safe for the younger children. Older brothers and fathers entered into the plan with enthusiasm.

The small boy's strong inclination for water fun was satisfied in this way without the dangers often attendant on individual water adventures. The mothers enjoyed a peace which would not otherwise have been possible. Many of the children learned to swim before the summer was over and thus fortified themselves for future safety. And the volunteer squad of teen age and adult supervisors reported having the time of their lives!

## The Parent

Rockford, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I should like to express my gratitude for "The Parent" from which I have gained so many helpful ways to solve any problems which might arise in the bringing up of children. I have clipped many letters printed therein and often turn back to them, or sometimes hand them on to another parent who may be in need of just such a letter.

We have one child, and I am a young mother, and so stand to her. I, too, have passed the period of a baby's helplessness, and am now entering that of childhood. I find that we are really entering a new phase of life together, looking at things from her point of view, and more keenly considering them, that open my little hearts and pore into their experiences.

In looking forward to vacation time or little pleasure trips, we allow them to join in the conversation, giving their suggestions of what we might do, instead of making all the plans ourselves. Many beautiful experiences of joy to all of us have unfolded in this way. Reading with them at home and sometimes even in the car while riding is a joy too precious to miss. There are a countless number of things to enjoy sharing with the children, which they long to have us do.

Our time spent daily in our music, violin, piano and voice brings much interesting unfoldment. The time I spend in helping serve them brings gain to myself as well. If practicing ever wants to become burdensome we pretend to have a recital and the empty chairs in the room are filled with an interested audience. Children love accomplishment and they give us many opportunities to prove true success.

As stated in the above-mentioned letter, any activity in which a mother might indulge, during her time for freedom which would give her happiness, and broaden and deepen her personal life and experience, surely would bring happiness to the family, for what time given to serious reading and study helps wonderfully in solving problems and bringing peace and understanding, has often been proved to me.

(Mrs.) M. C. K.

Nyack, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

Among the many delightful adventures that parents can enjoy with their children, the purchasing and reading of the family library is one of the most precious experiences to a home where there was not a [illegible] for books we were [illegible] visit the second-hand [illegible] I am most grateful for [illegible] formed with the [illegible] our wants and [illegible] booksellers to [illegible] we found [illegible] to help us out. By going over our stock we found many books we could weed out, as not worthy of our permanent book friendship. These we were able to exchange for others we wanted very much. Thus our bookshelves truly represent us now. Every volume is "hand-picked."

Time is too short to tell of our treasures. They are not rare or valuable from a collector's standpoint, but from a reader's, we think they are. We were thrilled not long ago to see a quotation in the Monitor, on the Home Forum Page, from "The Spring of Joy," by Mary Webb. The quotation described the going to sleep of the clover leaves. We found this little book in a hidden corner of a second-hand store and bought it for a most modest sum. The Monitor's was the first quotation we had seen from our friend and we never happen to have met with another copy except our own.

"The Story of My Life," by Hans Christian Andersen, was a friend who came to live on our shelves sometime preceding the popular edition published a few years ago in this country. It was a joy to know at first hand the Hans who wrote the fairy tales.

The older children found a copy of Hazlitt's "Table Talk," printed about 40 years ago, and learned to love him before the popular edition of more recent date appeared to delight all readers of essays.

We have gone in search of many a book friend because of the delightful quotations in The Christian Science Monitor. We owe it a debt of gratitude for helping form our library.

(Mrs.) J. L. S.

## Short Cuts in Arithmetic

By A. H. RUSSELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bristol, Eng.

EVERYBODY has to do calculations at some time or other, even those people who say they are not at all interested. But most people are handicapped in the methods they use because they learned to calculate when they were children and they still use the same childish methods.

When I was very young I heard a world famous lightning calculator do apparently incredible things with figures. And though he was supposed to have more than one brain, according to the posters, I couldn't help thinking that he merely used different methods from those ordinarily taught, because I had already found out one or two special bits for myself. Well, thought I, supposing I can discover ways of doing all these things! How to begin! I must still add, subtract, multiply and divide, using all kinds of numbers and quantities.

**Adding Quickly**

From the work I did in algebra I soon saw that it ought to be possible to multiply all kinds of numbers mentally, but the one thing essential to speed was to be able to add double columns of figures practically instantaneously. The secret, I found, was to start from the tens of figures instead of with the unit figures. You can tell at once that 20 and 30 make 50; so, of course, 25 and 30 make 55. It is now only a step to add, say, 25 and 33, getting 58. That was the kind of practice I indulged in for a time. Multiplication became easy and quick, because I could see at a glance that seven eights and five nines make 101, and so the multiplication of 58 and 79 was done in just three steps. First nine eights; secondly, nine fives and seven eights, and thirdly, seven fives; carry figures being added in their proper places. To extend the idea was simple, and now I can multiply, say, 596387 by, say, 4768, in my head and write down the answer, 2843373216, in just a reasonable number of seconds.

**Try to Improve on Both**

Of my method of division I am rather proud, because, although several well-known mathematicians had previously discovered the basis of it they had declared that it was useless for practical purposes. Fortunately I had found out how to apply it before I read that it couldn't be applied. Out of this experience may I give a word of advice. Always try to find a way yourself first; then see what others have done, and lastly see if you can improve on both.

Work in money, weights and measures followed, until I found that practically every bit of school arithmetic could be improved and speeded up almost beyond belief.

One important piece of work arose out of an innocent question at the end of a lecture that was fortunately one of a series. I had just shown the old check for proving multiplication by casting out nines and elevens, when a young man asked: "Is there a similar check for money calculations?" I dealt with this question by saying that I would answer it at the next lecture. Now, curiously enough, most of my discoveries have been made while I have been lying in bed, and that night I saw the beginning of the solution of the question, and the next week I gave my first lecture on checking practice sums.

And what about the calendar? That is simplicity itself. It took me just a fortnight to work out the system by which I can tell in not more than five or six seconds the day of the week on which any date falls in any year. It is amazing to me that the method is not taught to every scholar, for it is extremely useful, making the individual independent of printed calendars for this purpose. Suppose you want to know the day on which any date falls this year. Just write down the following index numbers for each month (which numbers apply throughout: Jan. 0, Feb. 3, March 3, April 6, May 1, June 4, July 6, Aug. 2, Sept. 5, Oct. 0, Nov. 3 and Dec. 5. Take also for the days of the week the numbers Thursday 1, Friday 2, Saturday 3, Sunday 4, Monday 5, Tuesday 6 and Wednesday 0. Now you are ready. Just add the date of the month and the index number of the month; divide the total by 7, and the remainder will indicate the day of the week according to the given numbers. Thus, for Aug. 9 just add 9 and 2, divide by 7, and the remainder 4 indicates Sunday. Similarly May 12; 12 plus 1 is 13, divided by 7 leaves 6, which indicates Tuesday. After a few minutes' practice and memorising you will be able to work these quicker than you can turn over the leaves of your pocketbook to find the date required.

**For All Dates**

Once the reader has mastered the calendar for the current year, it is an easy matter to extend it to all dates. The index numbers of the months are the same for all centuries, so we have only to take into account the number of the year and the number of leap years in the century and the adjustment is made. The index number of the days is varied as follows: For the twentieth century I take Monday as 1, Tuesday as 2, Wednesday 3, etc. For the nineteenth century Wednesday is 1, Thursday 2, Friday 3, etc. Now we are ready. For the fifteenth of June, 1925, we add (1) the day of the month, 15; (2) the index number of the month, 4; (3) the number of the year, 25; and (4) the number of leap years in 25 which is 6. We divide the sum of 15, 4, 25 and 6 by 7, since there are seven days in the week, and the remainder, which is 1 in this case, since 50 divided by 7 leaves 1, indicates the day of the week, Monday. The keen reader will see that he could divide each number by 7 as he goes along and add only the remainders, 1 plus 4, plus 4, plus 6 getting 15, which again leaves 1 when divided by 7.

For the further enlightenment of readers I add a few more examples. The eighteenth of May, 1940. Add 18, and 1, and 40, and 10, getting 69, which leaves 6, indicating Saturday. Or add 4 plus 1 plus 5 plus 3 equals 13, which again leaves 6.

Twenty-fourth of November, 1965. Add 3 and 3 and 2 and 16 (or 2), making 10, which leaves 3, indicating Wednesday. For the nineteenth century: Twenty-first of October, 1805. Add 0 plus 0 plus 5 plus 1, which equals 6, indicating Monday, since we have to take Wednesday as 1 for all dates in this century.

Twenty-fifth of December, 1885. Add 4 plus 5 plus 1 plus 0 equals 10, leaving 3, which indicates Friday. (The full numbers in this case were 25, 5, 85 and 21, divided by 7 as I went along.) It will be obvious that for dates in a leap year before the first of March the number of leap year days will be one less than that resulting from the simple division given above. Thus, twenty-ninth of February, 1884, will be 1 plus 3 plus 0 plus 20 (or 6), which leaves 3, indicating Friday. First of March, 1884, is 1 plus 3 plus 0 plus 21 (or 0), making 4, which indicates Saturday.

Yes! Number manipulation is a fascinating subject, and one that assists most of the operations of daily life.


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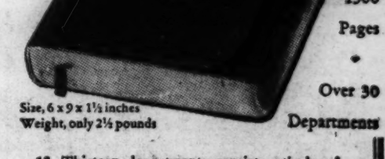
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# QUIET STOCK MARKET WORKS SLOWLY LOWER

## Profit-Taking and Short Selling Bring Mild Reaction

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Week-end profit-taking and renewed short selling ate a hole into the stock market's advance today. Sales exceeded 700,000 shares.

Prices were off at the opening, but the dullness of trading on this reaction was followed by a steadier tone as the first half-hour was passed. Offerings came in steadily, if slowly, however, and the market worked slowly lower during the balance of the two-hour session. Trading seemed governed by technical conditions rather than by any outside influence.

All groups participated in the decline, which was sharpest in the rail stocks. The range was about 1 to 3 points for pivotal issues.

U. S. Steel lost 2¾, and there were 2 to 3 points declines for American Telephone, North American, Borden, du Pont, Electric Power & Light, R. H. Macy, Allied Chemical, Consolidated Gas, Frisco, New York Central, Pennsylvania and Illinois Central.

Union Pacific, which climbed rapidly during the recent rally, dropped 5½, and Norfolk & Western slumped 15. Auburn Auto's loss was 6, while International Business Machines yielded nearly 8. American Can was down slightly more than 2 points.

### Setback Natural One

Brokerage circles felt the market was entitled to a setback after the active rebound, and the dullness of the trading on the week-end sag suggested that necessitous liquidation, for the time being at least, had been cleared up.

News was largely indecisive. Encouraging items were the smaller decline in bank clearings for this week as compared with a year ago, and the rise of one point in Youngstown district steel operations for next week. The gain in the latter index of business activity was the first in some time, and tended to offset an estimate of a large decline in unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation at the end of May. The actual figures will be available next Wednesday, but the preliminary guess was a drop of 250,000 to 300,000 tons, or under the average for the last seven years.

The steel industry is experiencing a seasonal contraction, but the low level of operations, even at the spring peak, emphasizes the unfavorable aspects of the situation from the standpoint of earnings.

The statement by Chancellor Bruening in London regarding Germany's financial position and the imposition of a "crisis tax" by the Reich Government caused some uncertainty.

Plans of the railroads to coördinate efforts to obtain higher freight rates, amounting to perhaps 15 per cent in order to provide a 10 per cent rise in revenues, left the market lukewarm, and it was apparent that the news had been discounted marketwise.

Grains opened firm but reacted later on profit-taking.

### Bonds Irregular

Price movements in bonds today were highly irregular, although the turnover in most instances was limited to a few or even single sales.

Industrial loans showed an upward trend from the start. Sinclair Oil 6½s, Chile Copper 5s, International Match 5s and Phillips Petroleum 5½s gained fractions. Many such issues did so on single small transactions.

Public utility obligations were equally quiet, but the price changes were extremely narrow and irregularly lower. American Telephone debenture 5s of 1965, Cincinnati Gas & Electric Series A 4s and Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s, three bonds of pretty high standing, lost small fractions. Western Union 5s, Pacific Gas 5s, Detroit Edison 4½s and Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s, were steady.

Railroad obligations made mixed changes which were wider than those of other groups. St. Louis San Francisco 4½s of 1978 were the most active of the group at fractional recessions. The application filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by that railroad for the issuance of $18,316,000 in refunding bonds disclosed that no contracts or other arrangements have been made for their sale.

Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960 made one of the largest gains in sympathy with the stock of that carrier. Boston & Maine 5s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, and Missouri Pacific series F 5s eased off. New York Central 5s of 2013, Nickel Plate 4½s of 1978 and Pennsylvania general 4½s gained ground.

Liberty and Treasury loans were generally quiet and steady. The Fourth Liberty 4¼s and the Treasury 4s of 1954 were moderately active.

Foreign bonds were irregularly lower. German 5½s and Italian 7s were two of the most active issues at fractional recessions. Bulgarian 6½s advanced sharply. Stock privilege obligations were usually quiet.

## DIVIDENDS

New England Equity Corporation declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $2, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

D. C. Heath & Co. declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75, payable June 30 to stock of record June 27.

Second National Investors Corporation declared a dividend of $1.25 on the preferred stock, applicable against dividends in arrears since last October.

Second International Securities Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents on the class A common, placing it on an 80 cents annual basis, compared with 81 previously, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15. Regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents each on the first preferred and second preferred are also declared, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company declared the usual extra dividend of 10 cents on the common and the regular quarterly dividends of 65 cents on the common and $1.75 on the first preferred. Common dividends are payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 17, and the preferred July 1 to stock of record June 18.

Norwich & Worcester Railway Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $2, payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

Monroe Calculating Machine Company declared the regular quarterly dividends on the common and preferred stock, payable June 30.

McAleer Manufacturing Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Dividends of $1.25 on the preferred stock of Second National Investors Corp. and 55 cents each on common stocks of Third National Investors Corp. and Fourth National Investors Corp., payable July 1 to holders of record June 16, were declared yesterday. The distribution on Second National Investors preferred is to be applied against dividends now in arrears.

Standard Steel Spring Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable June 30 to stock of record June 26.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

### Closing Prices

| 1931 High | 1931 Low | Stocks | Sales | High | Low | Last | Net Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14¼ | 3½ | Abitibi Pow & P | 300 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 32 | 6 | Abitibi pf | 100 | 13 | 13 | 13 | -1¼ |
| 23½ | 11½ | Adams Express | 200 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| | | Ahumeda Lead | 4100 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 109¾ | 70¾ | Air Reduction | 1300 | 73½ | 72½ | 73 | -1 |
| 20⅝ | 7 | Alaska-Juneau | 1300 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅜ | -⅛ |
| 12¾ | 4½ | Alleghany Corp | 2250 | 5⅜ | 5 | 5 | |
| 182¾ | 102¾ | Allied Chem | 3100 | 119 | 116¾ | 118⅝ | -1 |
| 42¾ | 18⅝ | Allis Chalmers | 1400 | 23½ | 22 | 22½ | -1 |
| 23 | 13½ | Amerada | 1500 | 18⅛ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | -1⅛ |
| 62¾ | 34½ | Am Bank Note | 100 | 37 | 37 | 37 | |
| 13¾ | 5⅛ | Am Brown Boveri | 1400 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | -⅛ |
| 70 | 31 | Am Br Bov pf | 200 | 70 | 68½ | 68½ | -1½ |
| 120¾ | 92¼ | Am Can | 600 | 100⅛ | 97¾ | 98⅛ | -2⅜ |
| 48⅜ | 38¾ | Am Chicle | 700 | 47 | 45 | 45½ | -1½ |
| 79½ | 46⅛ | Am & For Pow | 7400 | 23⅝ | 21 | 21½ | -2⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 6¼ | Am & For Pw 2nf | 400 | 7½ | 6¾ | 6¾ | -⅝ |
| 30 | 10½ | Am Hawaiian | 100 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| 36 | 9¼ | Am Hide & L pf | 100 | 19 | 19 | 19 | -1⅛ |
| 30¾ | 11⅜ | Am International | 1900 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | -⅛ |
| | | Am Locomotive | 100 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | -⅛ |
| | | Am Mach & Met | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | -⅛ |
| 39¾ | 5 | Am Nat Gas pf | 80 | 7⅞ | 6¾ | 7⅛ | -⅜ |
| 64⅞ | 30⅝ | Am Power & Lt | 300 | 34⅛ | 33 | 33 | -1⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 11½ | Am Radiator | 800 | 13 | 12 | 12⅜ | -⅛ |
| 37⅜ | 15½ | Am Rolling Mill | 400 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | -⅛ |
| 66 | 46 | Am Safety Razor | 200 | 48½ | 48 | 48 | -1 |
| 58½ | 24⅞ | Am Smelt & Ref | 600 | 28 | 27¼ | 27¾ | -⅜ |
| 31¼ | 11⅜ | Am Steel Fdries | 400 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ | |
| 108½ | 96 | Am Sug Ref pf | 100 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | |
| 201¾ | 156½ | Am Tel & Tel | 3100 | 168⅛ | 166¼ | 166¾ | -1⅜ |
| 89⅝ | 40⅝ | Am Wat W&E | 1200 | 45 | 43½ | 44 | -1 |
| 107 | 100⅜ | Am Wat pf 6 | 100 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | |
| 70 | 38 | Am WW&E ct | 400 | 40½ | 40 | 40⅛ | |
| 39½ | 20⅜ | Am Woolen pf | 300 | 26 | 26 | 26 | |
| 34½ | 14¼ | Anaconda Cop | 1500 | 21⅜ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | -⅝ |
| 36½ | 20½ | Anaconda Wire | 100 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | |
| 36 | 19⅛ | Anchor Cap | 100 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | |
| 102 | 98 | Archer Dan pf | 50 | 99 | 99 | 99 | |
| 72 | 32 | Armour Del pf | 300 | 43 | 43 | 43 | |
| 4½ | 1¼ | Armour Ill A | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | -⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1 | Armour Ill B | 400 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | -⅛ |
| 203¾ | 132¾ | Atchison T &SF | 2100 | 150 | 148¾ | 148¾ | -1⅜ |
| 23⅜ | 11⅛ | Atl Refining | 1300 | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | -⅛ |
| 54 | 30 | Atlas Powder | 100 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | -1 |
| 99⅞ | 86 | Atlas Powder pf | 20 | 86½ | 86 | 86 | -1 |
| 295½ | 101½ | Auburn Auto | 4300 | 173½ | 160½ | 164 | -7 |
| | | **—B—** | | | | | |
| 87⅞ | 43½ | Balt & Ohio | 800 | 51 | 50½ | 50¾ | -1 |
| 80½ | 65½ | Balt & Ohio pf | 200 | 66⅛ | 66⅛ | 66⅛ | -1 |
| 66¾ | 47 | Bangor & Aroos | 100 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | |
| 14½ | 5¾ | Barnsdall A | 400 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | |
| 81 | 53½ | Beatrice Cream | 100 | 60 | 60 | 60 | -1 |
| 25 | 14¾ | Bendix Aviation | 500 | 16¼ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | -⅝ |
| 48¼ | 31¼ | Best & Co | 100 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | |
| 70¾ | 38½ | Bethlehem Steel | 6000 | 44¼ | 43⅜ | 43⅝ | -⅝ |
| 123⅝ | 97¾ | Beth Steel pf | 400 | 100 | 98½ | 98½ | -1 |
| 29 | 16 | Blaw Knox | 100 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | -⅛ |
| 66¼ | 60 | Bon Ami A | 100 | 63 | 63 | 63 | |
| 76½ | 47 | Borden | 5900 | 55¾ | 53½ | 53½ | -1¾ |
| 30¾ | 14½ | Borg Warner | 200 | 16¾ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | -⅝ |
| 222¼ | 81¼ | Briggs Mfg | 800 | 107¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | -7 |
| 5¼ | 2 | Brockway | 100 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 69¾ | 53⅞ | Brooklyn Man T | 400 | 58¾ | 58⅜ | 58⅜ | -⅝ |
| 10⅞ | 7½ | Brooklyn Queens | 400 | 10 | 10 | 10 | -⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 2½ | Budd Mfg | 100 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 13 | 7¼ | Budd Wheel | 200 | 8½ | 8 | 8⅛ | -⅛ |
| 23 | 8½ | Bullard | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | -⅛ |
| 15¾ | 8½ | Bulova Watch | 300 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | -⅛ |
| 32¼ | 19⅛ | Burroughs Add | 400 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | -⅛ |
| 31 | 17 | Bush Terminal | 200 | 21½ | 21 | 21⅛ | -⅛ |
| 104 | 70 | Bush Term deb | 30 | 72 | 72 | 72 | -1 |
| 2 | 1¼ | Butte Cop&Zinc | 100 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 69¾ | 23⅜ | Byers | 2000 | 31⅜ | 30⅝ | 32 | -1 |
| | | **—C—** | | | | | |
| 11⅜ | 5 | Calumet & Hecla | 100 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | -⅛ |
| 43 | 29¾ | Canada Dry | 1200 | 40½ | 39½ | 39½ | -⅝ |
| 45⅞ | 24⅝ | Canadian Pacific | 400 | 27 | 26⅛ | 26⅝ | -⅜ |
| | 17¾ | Cannon Mills | 200 | 20 | 20 | 20 | -1 |
| 131½ | 59½ | Case Thresh | 9500 | 73¼ | 70½ | 71⅜ | -1⅝ |
| 52½ | 21¾ | Caterpillar Trac | 400 | 23¾ | 23 | 23⅝ | -⅛ |
| 13¾ | 3¾ | Celotex ct | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 21¾ | 7¾ | Checker Cab Mfg | 200 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | -⅛ |
| 54½ | 27½ | Chesapeake Corp | 600 | 34½ | 34 | 34½ | -⅜ |
| 46½ | 27 | Ches & Ohio | 1000 | 34¾ | 33⅞ | 34¼ | -⅜ |
| 7¾ | 4 | Chi & Gt West | 600 | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | -⅛ |
| 26⅞ | 15¾ | Chi & Gt W pf | 200 | 19 | 18½ | 18½ | -⅜ |
| 15⅝ | 4¾ | Chi2Mil & St P pf | 200 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | -⅛ |
| 65½ | 22½ | Chi Rock Isl & P | 200 | 32 | 30 | 30 | -1 |
| 33¾ | 17¾ | Childs Company | 200 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | |
| 25¾ | 12½ | Chrysler | 4500 | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 16 | -⅛ |
| 24¼ | 14 | Cities Service | 100 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | -⅛ |
| 170 | 133 | Coca Cola | 200 | 139¾ | 138⅜ | 138⅝ | -1 |
| 50½ | 40 | Colgate-Palm-P | 100 | 45 | 45 | 45 | -1 |
| 10¼ | 7½ | Colonial Bea Oil | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 15½ | 9¾ | Colo Fuel & Ir | 200 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¼ | -⅛ |
| 45⅞ | 20⅝ | Columbia Gas | 2300 | 25¼ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | -⅝ |
| 109½ | 98 | Columbia G pf A | 400 | 100 | 99¾ | 100 | |
| 111⅝ | 55 | Columbian Carb | 1500 | 64 | 62¼ | 62¼ | -1 |
| 16¾ | 6 | Columbia Graph | 200 | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | -⅛ |
| 23¼ | 13 | Comm Credit | 200 | 16⅞ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | -⅛ |
| 23½ | 20 | Comm Cred pf | 20 | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| 34 | 22 | Comm Inv Tr | 400 | 24¾ | 24 | 24¾ | -⅛ |
| 90 | 82 | Comm I Tr cv pf | 200 | 85½ | 85 | 85 | |
| 21½ | 10¾ | Comm Solvents | 1200 | 12¾ | 12 | 12 | -⅛ |
| 12 | 6⅞ | Comwith & So | 4100 | 7¾ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | |
| 100⅜ | 91½ | Comwith &S 6pf | 200 | 94 | 92 | 92 | -1 |
| 12⅞ | 6¾ | Congoleum Nairn | 1200 | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ | -⅛ |
| 15 | 3¾ | Consol Film Ind | 700 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4½ | -⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 10½ | Consol Film 1 pf | 100 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | -⅛ |
| 109¾ | 82⅛ | Consol Gas | 8500 | 88¾ | 88 | 88¾ | -⅜ |
| 105¾ | 101½ | Consol Gas pf | 400 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | |
| 8⅛ | 3 | Container A | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 30 | 9¼ | Cont Baking A | 100 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | -1¼ |
| 3⅜ | 1¾ | Cont Baking B | 100 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | -⅛ |
| 62¾ | 40⅜ | Cont Can | 2100 | 48¼ | 45¼ | 45¾ | -2 |
| 51⅞ | 34 | Cont Insurance | 400 | 39¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ | -1 |
| 4½ | 2 | Cont Motors | 500 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 12 | 5 | Cont Oil | 200 | 5¾ | 5¼ | 5¼ | -⅜ |
| 12 | 3½ | Cont Shares | 300 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 86⅜ | 55⅜ | Corn Products | 4000 | 63⅞ | 61 | 61 | -2 |
| 152½ | 146⅞ | Corn Prod pf | 300 | 150¼ | 149 | 150¼ | |
| 18 | 6 | Coty | 400 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 19⅜ | 12¼ | Crex Carpet | 100 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14⅝ | -⅛ |
| 63 | 30⅜ | Crucible Steel | 300 | 39 | 37½ | 37½ | -1 |
| 48⅞ | 35¾ | Cudahy Packing | 100 | 37 | 37 | 37 | -1 |
| 100 | 70 | Curtis Publishing | 100 | 70 | 70 | 70 | |
| 5⅞ | 2⅛ | Curtis-Wright | 1000 | 3 | 2¾ | 2⅞ | |
| 8½ | 3 | Curtis-Wright A | 400 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| | | **—D—** | | | | | |
| 23 | 9⅜ | Davison Chem | 100 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | -1 |
| 157½ | 137½ | Del & Hudson | 300 | 122½ | 120 | 120 | -2 |
| 45¾ | 11⅜ | Denver R G pf | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 195 | 140¾ | Detroit Edison | 100 | 146 | 146 | 146 | |
| 19⅛ | 12 | Devoe & Rey A | 100 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 23 | 14⅞ | Diamond Match | 200 | 17 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | -1¼ |
| 13½ | 8¾ | Dome Mines | 600 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | -⅛ |
| 107 | 71 | Du Pont de Nem | 1500 | 79¾ | 77½ | 78 | -2 |
| 124 | 118¾ | Du Pont deb | 200 | 121 | 120 | 120 | |
| | | **—E—** | | | | | |
| 13¼ | 6¾ | Eastern Roll Mill | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 185¾ | 118 | Eastman Kodak | 200 | 127¾ | 126 | 126½ | -1 |
| 21⅞ | 9¼ | Eaton Axle & Spg | 200 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | -1¼ |
| 74⅜ | 34½ | Elec Auto-Lite | 1400 | 40½ | 39½ | 39⅞ | -1 |
| 4¼ | 2 | Elec Boat | 200 | 3½ | 3 | 3¼ | |
| 60¾ | 30⅛ | Elec Pow & Lt | 1100 | 34¼ | 31⅜ | 33 | -1 |
| 108⅛ | 92⅜ | Elec Pow & L pf | 300 | 98¼ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | -1 |
| 98¾ | 84½ | El Pw&Lt 6% pf | 200 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | |
| 66 | 49⅛ | Elec Stor Batt | 100 | 53½ | 52½ | 52½ | -1 |
| 61 | 30 | Endicott Johnson | 200 | 34½ | 33¼ | 34½ | -⅜ |
| 49 | 28½ | Engineers Pub S | 100 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| 35¾ | 27½ | Equitable Off Bld | 800 | 30 | 29½ | 30 | -1 |
| 39¾ | 13½ | Eric RR | 100 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | -1¾ |
| | | **—F—** | | | | | |
| 11¼ | 4½ | Fairbanks pf | 10 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 15½ | 5 | Fed Screw W | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | -⅛ |
| 30 | 18 | Fed Water Serv | 100 | 19 | 19 | 19 | -1 |
| 21½ | 13 | Firestone T & R | 100 | 19 | 19 | 19 | -1½ |
| 63⅜ | 31¼ | Firestone T&R 7pf | 100 | 63⅜ | 63⅜ | 63⅜ | -2½ |
| 55 | 41 | First Nat Stores | 600 | 51 | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | -1 |
| ⅞ | ⅛ | Fisk Rubber | 800 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 64½ | 21½ | Foster-Wheeler | 800 | 27⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅝ | -1 |
| 32½ | 20½ | Fourth Nat Inv | 100 | 24 | 24 | 24 | -1½ |
| 38⅜ | 11⅜ | Fox Film A | 900 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16⅛ | -⅝ |
| 43¼ | 22 | Freeport Texas | 900 | 25½ | 25 | 25½ | -⅛ |
| | | **—G—** | | | | | |
| 73½ | 52⅞ | Gen Am Tnk Car | 100 | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | -1 |
| 47 | 15¼ | Gen Asphalt | 300 | 18⅞ | 18¼ | 18½ | -⅜ |
| 35½ | 17½ | Gen Baking | 500 | 19¼ | 18¾ | 18⅝ | -⅛ |
| 65 | 27½ | Gen Cable pf | 60 | 29¾ | 29 | 29 | -1 |
| 54¾ | 36 | Gen Electric | 9300 | 39¾ | 38¼ | 38⅝ | -⅜ |
| 12½ | 11⅛ | GenElec Sp | 300 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| 58 | 43 | Gen Foods | 500 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¾ | -1 |
| | 4½ | Gen Gas & E A | 300 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | -⅛ |
| 50 | 36 | Gen Mills | 100 | 38 | 38 | 38 | |
| 48 | 31⅞ | Gen Motors | 31100 | 34⅜ | 33⅜ | 33⅝ | -⅝ |
| 41 | 21⅝ | Gen Print Ink | 200 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25 | -⅛ |
| 23 | 8½ | Gen Pub Service | 400 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 114 | 104⅜ | Gen Ry Sig pf | 1000 | 106¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | |
| 57⅜ | 29 | Gen Refractories | 200 | 34 | 33 | 33 | -⅜ |
| 15½ | 3⅜ | Gen Thea Equip | 100 | 4¼ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | -⅛ |
| 38¾ | 21¼ | Gillette Saf Raz | 1100 | 25½ | 24 | 24 | -2 |
| 76⅞ | 62¾ | Gillette S R pf | 100 | 73½ | 72½ | 72½ | -3 |
| 9⅞ | 4 | Gimbel Bros | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 78 | 48 | Glidden pnf | 10 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | -1 |
| 9¾ | 4 | Gobel (Adolf) | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 42½ | 21 | Gold Dust | 800 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | -1 |
| 20⅞ | 8¼ | Goodrich | 200 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | -⅛ |
| 86⅜ | 35 | Goodrich pf | 100 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | |
| 52¾ | 30⅝ | Goodyear | 700 | 34 | 33½ | 33¾ | -⅝ |
| 91 | 71 | Goodyear 1pf | 100 | 77 | 77 | 77 | |
| 13¾ | 4⅞ | Gotham Silk Hos | 400 | 11 | 10 | 10 | -1 |
| 6½ | 3¼ | Graham Paige | | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 25½ | 14 | Grand-Sil Stores | 200 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | -⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 10⅝ | Grand Union | 400 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | -⅛ |
| 46 | 36 | Grand Un pf | 100 | 40½ | 40¼ | 40¼ | |
| 29¾ | 18⅞ | Granite City Stl | 600 | 20 | 20 | 20 | -1 |
| 39½ | 25¾ | Grant (WT) | 300 | 36 | 35½ | 35½ | -⅜ |
| 69¾ | 43⅛ | Great Nor pf | 400 | 51 | 49¼ | 49¼ | -1 |
| 23⅛ | 18 | Great Nor Ore | 100 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 6¾ | 2¾ | Grigsby-Grunow | 400 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | -⅛ |
| 37½ | 10⅛ | Gulf States Steel | 100 | 13¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | -⅛ |
| | | **—H—** | | | | | |
| 9¾ | 4½ | Hahn Dept Sto | | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | -⅛ |
| 44¼ | 27 | Harbison Walker | 200 | 28 | 28 | 28 | -1 |
| 8 | 2½ | Hayes Body | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 103¾ | 83½ | Hershey Choc | 100 | 90 | 90 | 90 | -1 |
| 104 | 93 | Hershey Choc pf | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | |
| 19½ | 5¾ | Hollander | 200 | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | -⅛ |
| 39½ | 23½ | Holland Furnace | 100 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | -1 |
| 104 | 81 | Homestake M | 200 | 85½ | 83½ | 83½ | -1 |
| 68½ | 27 | Houston Oil | 200 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | -1 |
| 14½ | 6 | Houston Oil new | 400 | 7 | 7 | 7 | -⅛ |
| 65 | 58½ | Household Fin pf | 300 | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ | -⅛ |
| 29½ | 13 | Howe Sound | 300 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | -⅛ |
| 26 | 11 | Hudson Motor | 400 | 13 | 13¾ | 13 | -⅜ |
| 13½ | 5¾ | Hupp Motors | 600 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | -⅛ |
| | | **—I—** | | | | | |
| 89 | 41½ | Ill Central | 700 | 47⅞ | 44½ | 44½ | -2 |
| 36 | 21½ | Indus Rayon | 500 | 27⅝ | 27 | 27½ | -⅜ |
| 182 | 74 | Ingersoll-Rand | 100 | 91½ | 91½ | 93 | |
| 71 | 39¾ | Inland Steel | 100 | 41 | 41 | 41 | -1½ |
| 11¾ | 4½ | Inspiration Cop | 200 | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ | -⅛ |
| 9¼ | 4½ | Insuranshare Cer | 900 | 5½ | 5 | 5 | -⅛ |
| 9⅜ | 6 | Insuranshare Md | 10 | 8¼ | 8 | 8½ | |
| 17 | 11 | Insuransh M new | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 34 | 19½ | Interboro Rap T | 500 | 21 | 20¼ | 20½ | -⅜ |
| 179½ | 117 | Int Business M | 1300 | 134 | 127¾ | 127¾ | -6 |
| 12⅝ | 7 | Int Carriers | 100 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | -⅛ |
| 62½ | 27¾ | Int Cement | 600 | 33 | 32 | 32 | -1 |
| 96 | 38⅝ | Int Harv | 600 | 43⅜ | 40½ | 40½ | -1 |
| 21 | 16¾ | Int Hydroelec | 100 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 63¼ | 30 | Int Match pf | 300 | 54 | 53¾ | 53¾ | -⅝ |
| 20½ | 9½ | Int Nickel | 1100 | 11½ | 11 | 11¼ | -⅛ |
| 123 | 112 | Int Nickel pf | 100 | 115 | 115 | 115 | |
| 4½ | 1¾ | Int Pap&Pow C | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 43½ | 18½ | Int Pap&Pow pf | 100 | 21½ | 22¼ | 22¼ | -2 |
| 38¾ | 18¾ | Int Tel & Tel | 13700 | 34⅜ | 23¾ | 33⅞ | -1 |
| | | **—J—** | | | | | |
| 1931 High | 1931 Low | Stocks | Sales | High | Low | Last | Net Change |
| 21⅝ | 11⅞ | Interstate Dept S | 300 | 16½ | 14 | 14⅝ | -1 |
| 8¼ | 3¾ | Investors Equity | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| | | **—J—** | | | | | |
| 87½ | 39½ | Jewel Tea | 100 | 40 | 40 | 40 | -1 |
| 80¾ | 50¾ | Johns Manville | 2500 | 51½ | 49¼ | 49¾ | -1 |
| | | **—K—** | | | | | |
| 18 | 11½ | Kaufmann D St | 300 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | -⅛ |
| 34½ | 10½ | Kayser (J) & Co | 200 | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10⅝ | -⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 1 | Kelly-Springfield | 300 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 11⅜ | 4⅝ | Kelvinator Corp | 200 | 5⅜ | 5 | 5 | -⅛ |
| 31½ | 14⅝ | Kennecott Cop | 1700 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | -⅛ |
| 15 | 1.60 | Kresge | 400 | 11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | -⅜ |
| 87¼ | 12 | 1.60 Kreuger & Toll | 6300 | 28½ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | -1 |
| 34¼ | 18 | 2.50 Kroger Groc & B | 2400 | 34¾ | 33 | 33 | -1 |
| | | **—L—** | | | | | |
| 8½ | 4¼ | Lehigh Val Coal | 900 | 5 | 5 | 5 | -⅛ |
| 63 | 31¼ | 2½ Lehigh Val RR | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | -⅛ |
| 63 | 33¾ | Lehman Corp | 100 | 43⅞ | 40 | 40⅜ | -2 |
| 62¾ | 30⅜ | Lee Rubber | 1700 | 40¼ | 39¾ | 39¾ | -⅝ |
| 8¾ | 3 | Lehn & Fink | 300 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | -⅛ |
| 23¾ | 9¾ | Liggett & Myers B | 1100 | 27 | 27 | 27 | -1 |
| 25¾ | 13¾ | Lima Locomotive | 100 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | -⅛ |
| 34½ | 13½ | Lincoln Print | 100 | 15 | 15 | 15 | -⅛ |
| 21⅜ | 7½ | Lit Brothers | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | -⅛ |
| 37¾ | 15⅞ | Loew's Inc | 1700 | 16⅝ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | -⅛ |
| 8¾ | 3¾ | Loft Inc | 300 | 4¼ | 3⅞ | 4 | -⅛ |
| 13¾ | 4¾ | Louisville G&E A | 300 | 7 | 7 | 7 | -⅛ |
| | | **—M—** | | | | | |
| 31⅝ | 9 | McCrory Stores | 100 | 13 | 12 | 12⅜ | -⅛ |
| 18⅜ | 10⅛ | McIntyre Porcu | 100 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | -⅛ |
| 100 | 71 | Mack Trucks | 100 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | -⅛ |
| 19⅜ | 11 | Macy (R H) & Co | 300 | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | -⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 6 | Madison Sq Gard | 100 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | -⅛ |
| 13⅜ | 6 | Magma Copper | 100 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | -⅛ |
| 14¾ | 6 | Manati Sugar | 100 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | -⅛ |
| 13¾ | 6 | Manhattan Elec | 100 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | -⅛ |
| 34¾ | 13¾ | 1.20 Manhat Shirt | 100 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | -⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 10⅝ | Marine Mid | 100 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | -⅛ |
| 11¾ | 7½ | Mathieson Alkali | 100 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | -⅛ |
| 34¾ | 9½ | 2.40 Mat Chat Stores | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | -⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 4 | Martin-Parry | 100 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | -⅛ |
| 20¾ | 10¼ | Master Eq Co | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | -⅛ |
| 30¾ | 4¾ | Warner Bros A | 600 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | -⅛ |
| 9¾ | 3 | Warner Quinlan | 800 | 3½ | 3¾ | 3¾ | -⅛ |
| 6⅛ | .40 | Reo Motors | 200 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | -⅛ |
| 10⅛ | .10 | Republic I&S | 800 | 19 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | -⅛ |
| 54 | 27¾ | Republic I&S pf | 300 | 38 | 38 | 38 | -⅛ |
| 22⅜ | 11 | 2 Reynolds Metal | 100 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | -⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 1 | Richfield Oil | 100 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 10¼ | 3½ | Rossia Ins Co Am | 800 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 26 | 15¾ | 2.20 Royal Dutch | 400 | 26⅝ | 25¾ | 25¾ | -⅛ |
| 42⅜ | 24⅛ | 1.87 | | | | | |
| | | **—S—** | | | | | |
| 65¼ | 38⅝ | 5 Safeway Stores | 500 | 48¼ | 46⅝ | 46⅝ | -1⅜ |
| 30⅜ | 14¼ | 1 St Joseph Lead | 100 | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | |
| 62⅜ | 9 | StL & SF | 400 | 19½ | 19 | 19 | -⅛ |
| 78 | 18⅛ | 6 StL & SF pf | 300 | 31¾ | 28 | 28 | -1 |
| 33½ | 7 | StL Sou'western | 100 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | -⅛ |
| 1⅜ | ⅜ | Seaboard Air L | 100 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 83¼ | 44⅞ | 2½ Sears oRebuck | 1800 | 81½ | 78¾ | 79¼ | -1⅝ |
| 6½ | 2½ | Second Nat Inv | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 11¾ | 4⅜ | Servel Inc | 1000 | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | -⅛ |
| 39½ | 16⅛ | 11 Shattuck (FG) | 100 | 24 | 24 | 24 | -⅛ |
| 10¼ | 4½ | Shell Union Oil | 100 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | -⅛ |
| 78 | 25½ | 8.50 Shell Un Oil pf | 100 | 39 | 38½ | 38½ | -

# WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

## Developments in Banking and Stock Market Outstanding

The most significant events of this week were of a financial nature. One was the announcement of an international credit grant to the Austrian National Bank, in which federal Reserve Banks of the United States as well as the Bank for International Settlements, participated. It was felt this arrangement to strengthen the hands of the Austrian Kreditanstalt was an important indicator of the trend of international banking toward greater cooperation.

Another development that exerted a strong influence on sentiment both in the United States and in Europe was the turn-about in the price trend of securities at New York.

The New York stock market started the week under pressure, and on Tuesday sagged into new low ground for the recent downward movement. On Wednesday, however, a sharp rebound occurred. In that one session the average price of industrial shares rose more than eight points, while the rail average gained about four points and the utility average three. This rally was extended in Thursday's session, and on Friday the tone of the market was strong, until just before the close when some profit-taking modified earlier gains.

The leading European stock markets made prompt response to the rise at New York. Practically the entire list on the London Stock Exchange showed gains. On the Paris Bourse a rather long decline was displaced by a marked upturn. On the Berlin Boerse prices became firmer, though the repercussion of the Wall Street advance was more moderate at Berlin than in London and Paris.

### Effect on Sentiment

The sudden strength in Wall Street stocks was prompted by the announcement of a reduction in margin requirements by banks, which not only permitted brokers to reduce their margin requirements proportionately, but also indicated increased confidence in banking circles that the deflation of security prices was about completed.

The rise was attributed also to an oversold condition in the market.

It is felt the improvement will have a constructive influence on sentiment at this time. The long decline in stock prices has made for much uncertainty outside, as well as inside, investment circles. The slowness of the public to buy at retail is attributed in part to the effect shrinking stock values has exerted on sentiment generally.

Business in the United States shows little change from preceding weeks. Steel operations declined somewhat in the last week, and other lines also followed seasonal trends.

Bradstreet's review notes a seasonal sag in retail trade, especially in the South and far West. Wholesale and jobbing lines are holding at the low levels of the last few weeks.

Dun's review says there have been in the last five months fewer evidences of recession than in the like period of last year.

### Reports From Europe

Indications of seasonal recession in European business are fewer than usual at this time of year. The last few days, however, have seen further unsettlement caused by weakness of commodity markets. The textile, chemical and shoe industries are reported as fairly active.

The slow decline in French business continues. Employment has shown an increase, however, for the seventh consecutive week, due partly to seasonal causes.

Wage policies of operators are causing discontent among workers, according to reports to Business Week, which publication says the 150,000 textile workers on strike at Lille are strongly backed by public opinion.

Following a study which revealed a 3 per cent drop in living costs in France, a 4 per cent wage cut in metallurgical industries was announced, according to Business Week, which says the situation is thus further complicated.

In Germany a seasonal revival is under way, though of moderate proportions.

## BANK EXECUTIVE SAYS RISE IN COMMODITY PRICES IS MAIN NEED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 6—The action of the National Foreign Trade Convention in singling out an advance in commodity prices as the most essential factor in bringing about a restoration of trade has brought forth the favorable comment of Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board of the Irving Trust Company, who issued a statement today declaring that this action "was the most significant development of the convention."

"The emphasis which was placed upon a recovery in prices of basic commodities now being sold at or below cost is an all-important constructive force which our trade and industry need," declared Mr. Pierson.

"The 300-word declaration of the convention embodies the opinion of nearly 2000 representatives of export merchandising, industry, finance, shipping and other branches interested in foreign trade, that general business recovery and the preservation of present wage standards are contingent upon a stabilization of prices at a level affording a fair margin of profit.

"No fact in busin... is more clearly established than t... rising prices tend to stimulate activ.y. When prices are falling, buyers of basic commodities for manufacture are inclined to delay purchases in hope of still lower prices. The upward turn is the signal for renewed buying and an increase in business and manufacturing."

### PULLMAN EARNINGS

CHICAGO, June 6 (AP)—The report of transportation operations of the Pullman Company showed April net earnings after taxes of $7559 compared with $165,300 last year. For the first four months the net after taxes was $388,923 compared with $1,532,198 for the corresponding period in 1930. The report did not include the manufacturing subsidiaries of Pullman Inc.

### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO.

LOS ANGELES, June 6—Southern California Edison Co., Ltd., has called for redemption Aug. 1 at 103 and accrued interest $10,000,000 of general and refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds of 1944. The issue will be retired from current funds without sale of any new securities.

## New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Ab Straus 5½s '43 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Albany PWP 6s '48 | 56 | 56 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 68 | 68 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '50 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37 | 101¼ | 101 |
| Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Amer Car & Found 5s | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| Amer Cyanamid 5s '42 | 87 | 87 |
| Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030 | 75¼ | 75 |
| Amer I G Chem 5½s '49 | 97½ | 96⅞ |
| Amer Inter 5½s '49 | 85¼ | 85 |
| Amer Smelting 5s '47 | 101¾ | 101 |
| Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 104¼ | 103⅞ |
| Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv | 113 | 113 |
| Amer T&T col 5s '46 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| Amer T&T deb 5s '60 | 108½ | 108⅛ |
| Amer T&T 5s '65 | 108¾ | 108½ |
| Amer T&T deb 5½s '43 | 110¾ | 110½ |
| Amer WW & Elec 5s '34 | 102¾ | 102½ |
| Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95 | 71 | 71 |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 74⅞ | 73¼ |
| Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 | 66⅛ | 65 |
| Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| Atch T&SF 4½s '48 | 112½ | 112½ |
| Atch T&SF 5s gen | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44 | 103 | 103 |
| Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52 | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59 | 54 | 54 |
| Atl Refining deb 5s '37 | 101⅞ | 101⅝ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 | 100⅛ | 98 |
| Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59 | 84 | 84 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 | 99⅞ | 99 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 | 89⅛ | 88⅛ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95 | 101 | 101 |
| Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95 | 107¼ | 106⅞ |
| Ben Ind Loan 6s '46 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Beth Steel rfg 5s '42 | 103 | 103 |
| Boston & Maine 5s '55 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ |
| Brklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 101½ | 101 |
| Bush Term 1st 4s '52 | 91 | 91 |
| Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38 | 89 | 89 |
| Cameguey Sugar 1st 7s '42 | 26 | 26 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 101 | 101 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '55 | 103 | 103 |
| Can Nat Ry 5s July '69 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| Can North deb 7s '40 | 113½ | 113 |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 86⅝ | 86½ |
| Can Pacific 4½s '46 | 99¾ | 99⅝ |
| Can SS Lid 6s '42 | 49½ | 49 |
| Carolina Clin & O 5s '38 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| Cen of Ga con 5s '45 | 103 | 103 |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| Cen Pacific 5s '60 | 101 | 101 |
| Cen RR of NJ gen 5s '87 | 114 | 114 |
| Certainteed 5½s '48 | 38 | 38 |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 | 95½ | 95¼ |
| Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58 | 99⅜ | 99 |
| Chicago Gt West 4s '59 | 62 | 61 |
| Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89 | 82½ | 82½ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 19½ | 18 |
| Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 57¼ | 56 |
| Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49 | 69¼ | 69 |
| Chicago R I&P rfg 4s '34 | 93 | 92⅝ |
| Chicago R I&P 4½s '52 | 72¼ | 72⅛ |
| Chicago R I&P 4½s cv '60 | 71½ | 71½ |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s '44 | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 84 | 84 |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 98 | 98 |
| Clev Un Term 5s '73 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| Colonial Oil 6s '38 | 53 | 53 |
| Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61 | 96⅜ | 96½ |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May | 96⅛ | 96½ |
| Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57 | 101 | 100½ |
| Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 | 100 | 99¾ |
| Com Gas 4½s '51 wi | 101½ | 101 |
| Con Gas of Chi deb 5½s '45 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| Conn Ry & Lt 4½s sta | 102½ | 102½ |
| Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47 | 95 | 95 |
| Crown Wil Paper 6s '51 | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40 | 61⅛ | 61 |
| Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 | 37½ | 37 |
| Cuba RR & Bank 5s | 95 | 95 |
| Cuba RR 1st 5s '52 | 45 | 45 |
| Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36 | 72 | 72 |
| Del & Hudson 5½s '37 | 105 | 105 |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 90 | 90 |
| Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 87 | 86 |
| Duluth S Sh & Atl RR 6s | 43 | 43 |
| Erie RR ref 5s '67 | 72 | 71½ |
| Erie RR gen 5s '75 | 71 | 71 |
| E Rolling Mill 7s | 99 | 99 |
| Fla East Coast 5s '74 | 17½ | 17½ |
| Fonda Johns & G 4½s '53 | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| Gen Bak Co 5½s '40 | 98 | 98 |
| Gen Electric 3½s '42 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 102⅞ | 102¾ |
| Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 | 33 | 32 |
| Goodrich 6s '45 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Goodrich 1st 6½s '47 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Good Hope Steel 7s | 89 | 89 |
| Goodyear Tire 5s '57 | 94 | 94 |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 113⅝ | 113⅝ |
| Great Northern 4½s '77 E | 97 | 96⅝ |
| Great Northern gen 5½s B '52 | 109 | 108½ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 110 | 109¾ |
| Havana Elec 5s '52 | 44 | 43⅜ |
| Houston Oil 5½s '40 | 89¼ | 899 |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 56½ | 56½ |
| Hudson & Man adj 5s '57 | 77½ | 77½ |
| Hudson & Mer rfg 5s '57 | 99½ | 99 |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 106 | 105 |
| Ill Central rfg 4s '55 | 81¾ | 81 |
| Ill Central 4½s '66 | 75 | 75 |
| Ill Central CStLaNO 5s '63 | 89½ | 89½ |
| Inland Steel 4½s '78 | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Inland Steel 4½s B '81 | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| Inter Hydro El 6s '44 | 67¾ | 67½ |
| Inter Match 5s cv rets '41 | 93¾ | 92¼ |
| Inter Match Corp 5s '47 | 87½ | 87½ |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 87½ | 87¼ |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66 | 67½ | 67¼ |
| Inter Rap Tran 6s '32 | 57 | 57 |
| Inter Rap Tran 7s '32 | 91 | 90 |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 94 | 94 |
| Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Int Paper 6s '55 | 86 | 86 |
| Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72 | 67½ | 67½ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 72½ | 72½ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| Kan City Ft&Sprgs 4s '36 | 92 | 92 |
| Kan City So 1st 5s '50 | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 89 | 89 |
| Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Kinney & Co 7½s '36 | 80 | 80 |
| Kresge Foundation 6s '36 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Leclede Gas 5½s '53 C | 101 | 101 |
| L'Autaro 6s '54 | 42 | 59½ |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s '2003 | 86½ | 85 |
| Loew's Inc 6s '41 | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| Long Island rfg 4s '49 | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| Louis & Arkansas 5s '69 | 47 | 47 |
| L&N 3s StL div '80 | 69½ | 69½ |
| Manhat Rl con 4s '90 | 55 | 55 |
| Market St Ry gold 7s '40 | 93½ | 93⅝ |
| McCrory Stores 5½s '41 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ |
| Metro Edison rfg 5s '53 | 105⅝ | 105¼ |
| Metro Water 5½s '50 | 46 | 46 |
| Midvale Steel col 5s '36 | 103 | 102 |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71 | 104½ | 103½ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Min StP & SSM 6½s | 93 | 92¾ |
| Min StP & SSM 4s '37 | 80 | 80 |
| Min StP & SSM 5½s '78 | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Mo K & T adj 5s A '67 | 72¼ | 72¼ |
| Mo Pacific 5s F '77 | 82⅝ | 81 |
| Mo Pacific 5s H '80 | 81 | 81 |
| Mo Pac 5s I '81 | 82¾ | 81 |
| Mo Pacific 5½s '49 | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| Morris & Essex 4½s '55 | 102 | 102 |
| Murray Body 6½s '34 | 94 | 94 |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48 | 100⅜ | 100 |
| N C Pub Ser 5s '55 B | 92½ | 92½ |
| NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 | 85 | 85 |
| NYC&HR con 4s A '98 | 94 | 94 |
| NYC&HR 4½s N | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| NYC M C col 3½s '98 | 8 | 8 |
| NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37 | 73 | 72½ |
| NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| NY Edison 5s '44 | 107 | 107 |
| NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49 | 101⅞ | 101½ |
| NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56 | 86⅛ | 86 |
| NY NH&H cv 6s '48 | 112½ | 112⅜ |
| NY Steam Corp 5s '51 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| NY Tel gen 4½s '39 | 105½ | 105 |
| NY Tel rfg 6s '41 | 106 | 106 |
| NY W'chester & B 4½s '46 | 80 | 80 |
| Niag Shares 5½s '50 | 93½ | 93 |
| Norf & W div 4s '44 | 100 | 99½ |
| Nor Am Cement 6½s '40 | 31¾ | 31½ |
| North Am Co '61 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Nor Am Ed 5s C '69 | 102 | 102 |
| Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047 | 68½ | 68½ |
| Nor Pacific 5s C 2047 | 100 | 100 |
| Nor Pacific 6s B 2047 | 108½ | 108¼ |
| Ohio Steel 6s '41 | 88 | 88 |
| Pac Gas & Elec 5s' 42 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Paramount Publix 5½s '50 | 72½ | 71 |
| Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53 | 40 | 40 |
| Paramount Bwy 5½s '51 | 101 | 100½ |
| Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41 | 56 | 56 |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '70 | 94½ | 94¼ |
| Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Penn Railroad 5s '64 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Penn Railroad gen 5s '68 | 107½ | 107½ |
| Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36 | 109½ | 109½ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| Pere Marquette 4s '56 | 85½ | 85½ |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 58 | 57¾ |
| Philadelphia Co 5s '67 | 102½ | 102⅜ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71 | 99¼ | 99 |
| Pitts & West Va Ry 5s | 104 | 104 |
| Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60 | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Port Gen Elec 5s '35 | 105 | 105 |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s' 53 | 53½ | 53 |
| Pub Svg E&G 4½s 1970 | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| Pub Svc E&G 4s | 99½ | 99½ |
| Purity Baking 5s '40 | 94¾ | 94 |
| Read rfg 4½s A '97 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Read rfg 4½s '97 | 102 | 102 |
| Remington Arms sf 6s '37 | 88 | 79 |
| Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww | 69 | 68½ |
| Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53 | 96 | 96 |
| Rio G & W col 4s '49 | 92 | 92 |
| Rochester Gas 4½s | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Rochester Gas 7s '46 | 106 | 106 |
| Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34 | 92 | 93 |
| St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55 | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| St Louis & SF 4s A '50 | 65⅛ | 65 |
| St Louis & SF 4½s '78 | 56½ | 55 |
| St Louis & SF 5s B '50 | 74½ | 74½ |
| Seabd AL 6s | 10½ | 10¼ |
| Seabd AL 6s '45 ct | 10 | 10 |
| Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48 | 70 | 70 |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 82 | 82 |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 65½ | 64 |
| Shell Union 5s ct ww '49 | 67½ | 66½ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 86¼ | 86 |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 87⅝ | 86¾ |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39 | 43 | 43 |
| Southern Pacific col 4s '49 | 93 | 93 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '68 | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww | 93¾ | 93½ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '81 | 90½ | 90 |
| Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77 | 100 | 100 |
| Southern Ry gen 4s '56 | 77⅝ | 77⅝ |
| Southern Ry gen 6s '56 | 105 | 105 |
| Southern Ry gen 6½s '56 | 105½ | 105 |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 103¾ | 103⅝ |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 52 | 51 |
| Tenn Elec Pow 6s '47 | 108¾ | 108 |
| Texarkana 1st 5½s '50 | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 90¾ | 90 |
| Tex & Pac 5s C '79 | 92 | 92 |
| Third Ave rfg 4s '60 | 48¾ | 48⅜ |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 39⅞ | 39½ |
| Tol St L & W 4s '50 | 89 | 89 |
| Union El L & P rfg 5s '33 | 103 | 103 |
| Union Oil Cal 5s C '35 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Union Oil Cal 6s '42 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Union Pacific 4s '68 | 101 | 101 |
| Union Pacific 5s | 100⅞ | 100⅝ |
| US Rubber Co 5s '47 | 63 | 63 |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s '39 ww | 64 | 63¾ |
| Vertientes Sugar 7s '42 | 39 | 39 |
| Virginia Ry 4½s B '62 | 100½ | 100¼ |
| Virginia Ry 5s '62 | 10 | 104 |
| Wabash RR 1st 5s '39 | 101¼ | 100⅝ |
| Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Warner Bros Pict 6s '39 | 39 | 39 |
| Wash Cent 4s | 32 | 32 |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 76 | 75 |
| Western Maryland 5½s '57 | 82 | 82 |
| Western Union R E 4½s '50 | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| Western Union 5s '51 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Western Union 6½s '36 | 108 | 108 |
| Western Union 5s '60 | 100 | 100 |
| Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66 | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53 | 75 | 75 |
| Winchester R Arms 7½s '41 ct | 50 | 50 |
| Youngstown Steel 5s '78 | 50½ | 50½ |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B | 98 | 98 |

LIBERTY BONDS

| | High | Low | Last June 6 | Last June 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 102.79 | — | — | 102.16 |
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 103.14 | 103.12 | 103.14 | — |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 104.30 | 104.27 | 104.30 | 104.27 |
| US 3¾s '43 June | 102.30 | 102.27 | 102.27 | — |
| US 3¾s '43 June | 102.30 | 102.27 | 102.27 | — |
| US 3¾s '43 March | 102.30 | — | — | — |
| US 3¾s 47 | 103.10 | — | — | 103.00 |
| US 3¾s '56 | 107.11 | — | — | — |
| US 4s '54 | 109.12 | 109.11 | 109.12 | 109.00 |

FOREIGN BONDS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 47 | 48¼ |
| Akersahus 8s '63 | 96 | 96 |
| Argentine Gov 5s '45 | 69 | 69 |
| Argentine Gov 5½s '62 | 71 | 69¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 80¼ | 79½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | 80½ | 80 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 80½ | 80 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 80¼ | 79¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '61 | 79¼ | 79 |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 80½ | 79½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58 B | 81¾ | 80 |
| Australia 4½s '56 | 49¼ | 48 |
| Australia 5s '55 | 55½ | 55½ |
| Australia 5s '57 | 58½ | 58½ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '57 | 88½ | 88 |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 107⅝ | 107½ |
| Bavaria (State) 6½s 45 | 67 | 67 |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 103 | 103 |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 109½ | 109½ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 118¾ | 118¾ |
| Belgium (King) 7s 56 | 109½ | 109½ |
| Berlin (City) 6s '58 | 68 | 68 |
| Berlin (City) 6½s '50 | 73½ | 73½ |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '59 | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| Berlin Elec Rys 6½s '56 | 73½ | 73½ |
| Bogota (City) 8s '45 | 67 | 67 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69 | 13 | 13 |
| Brazil 6½s '26-'57 | 43 | 43 |
| Brazil 6½s '27-'57 | 43 | 42¼ |
| Bremen 7s '35 | 91½ | 91½ |
| Brisbane 5s '57 | 40¼ | 40 |
| Budapest (City) 6s '62 | 69 | 69 |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov) | 60 | 60 |
| Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61 | 63¼ | 60¼ |
| Bulgaria 7½s '68 | 72 | 72 |
| Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46 | 57 | 56 |
| Canada (Dom) 4s '60 | 96 | 96 |
| Canada '52 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| Carlsbad (City) 8s '54 | 106 | 106 |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '61 | 57½ | 56½ |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '62 | 57 | 57 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '60 | 60¼ | 60¼ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61 | 60½ | 60½ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 | 60 | 60 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept | 60⅜ | 60⅜ |
| China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51 | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47 | 62½ | 62½ |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47 | 64 | 64 |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47 | 80 | 80 |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan | 64 | 63¾ |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct | 63½ | 63½ |
| Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Copenhagen (City) 5s '53 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Cordoba (City) 7s '57 | 47 | 47 |
| Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51 | 80 | 80 |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53 | 94½ | 94¾ |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 88 | 87 |
| Denmark (King) 5½s '55 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 | 89 | 89 |
| Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '60 | 90 | 89 |
| Dresden 7s '45 | 84½ | 84½ |
| Duke Price Power 6s '66 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Dutch El of 6s '52 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Estonia, Bank 7s '67 | 58 | 58 |
| Fiat 7s '46 ex-war | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| Finland (Rep) 6½s '56 | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| Finland (Rep) 7s '50 | 90 | 89 |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 113 | 113 |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 123⅝ | 123⅝ |
| Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34 | 88 | 88 |
| German 7s '49 | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 | 81 | 81 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 72 | 71½ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | 72¾ | 72 |
| Germ Cen Bk 7s '50 | 83¾ | 80¾ |
| Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rets | 70 | 70 |
| Germ El Pow '53 | 74 | 74 |
| Germ El Pow 6½s '50 | 78 | 75 |
| Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 | 69¼ | 68¾ |
| Good Hope IndW 7s '45 | 81 | 80 |
| Graz 8s '54 | 94¼ | 94½ |
| Greek 6s '68 | 83 | 83 |
| Hansa 6s '39 ww | 86¾ | 86⅞ |
| Helsingfors 6½s '60 | 82 | 82 |
| Hungary Mun 7s '44 | 75 | 75 |
| Hungary Mun 7½s '45 | 78¾ | 78¾ |
| Ilseder Steel 6s '48 | 85 | 85 |
| Italian Credit Con 7s A '37 | 96¼ | 96 |
| Italian Pub Util 7s '52 | 90 | 90 |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 99½ | 99 |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50 | 93½ | 93½ |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65 | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37 | 81 | 81 |
| Karstadt 6s '43 | 58½ | 58½ |
| Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| Lombard El 7s '52 ww | 86 | 86 |
| Lyons (City) 6s '34 | 105 | 105 |
| Marseilles (City) 6s '34 | 105 | 105 |
| Medellin 6½s '54 | 43 | 43 |
| Miag Mill Mach 7s '56 ww | 67 | 67 |
| Milan (City) 6½s '52 | 86 | 85½ |
| Minas Geraes 6½s '59 | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| Montecatin 7s '37 xw | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Nord Rys 6½s '50 | 106½ | 106½ |
| North German Lloyd 6s '47 | 80 | 79½ |
| Norway (King) 5s '63 | 103⅞ | 101¾ |
| Norway (King) 5½s '65 | 103 | 103 |
| Norway (King) 6s' 43 | 107 | 106½ |
| Norwegian El 5½s '57 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Oriental Dev 5½s '58 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Oslo (City) 6s '55 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Oslo G&E 5s '63 | 99¼ | 99 |
| Paris-Lyons-Med 6s' 58 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Peru (Gov) 6s' 60 | 17¾ | 17¼ |
| Peru (Gov) 6s' 61 | 17¾ | 17 |
| Poland (Gov) 7s '47 | 72¼ | 71¾ |
| Prussia 6s '52 | 72½ | 72½ |
| Queensland (State) 7s '41 | 70 | 70 |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s' 52 | 78½ | 78½ |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww | 73½ | 72 |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s' 55 ww | 72¾ | 72¾ |
| Rhine Ruhr 6s '53 | 64 | 64 |
| Rhinelbe 7s '46 | 79¾ | 79½ |
| Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53 | 31 | 29½ |
| Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46 | 51 | 51 |
| Rio de Janeiro (State) 6s '68 | 25 | 24½ |
| Rome (City) 6½s '52 | 86 | 86 |
| Royal Dutch 4s '43 | 88 | 88 |
| Saint Fe (Prov) 7s '42 | 69½ | 68½ |
| Sal Paulo (State) 7s '40 | 70 | 69½ |
| Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50 | 44 | 44 |
| Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51 | 70 | 69 |
| Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45 | 78 | 78 |
| Saxon State 6½s '46 | 78 | 78 |
| Saxon State 7s '45 | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62 | 79 | 78 |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62 | 88 | 87 |
| Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52 | 92 | 92 |
| Siemens 6½s '51 | 89 | 88½ |
| Siemens 7s '35 | 100 | 100 |
| Silesia (Prov) 7s '58 | 58 | 58 |
| Sydney 5½s '55 | 45 | 45 |
| Toho Elec Pow 7s '55 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Tokyo (City) 5s '52 | 81¾ | 81½ |
| Tokyo Elec 1t 6s '53 | 86¾ | 86½ |
| Tyrol 7s '52 | 87¾ | 87¼ |
| U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37 | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| Uni Stl W Burbach 7s '51 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Uni Stl W 6½s A '47 | 85 | 85 |
| Uni Stl W 6½s A '51 | 89 | 89 |
| Unterelbe 8s '53 | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64 | 87 | 87 |
| Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46 | 85 | 85 |
| Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60 | 86 | 84½ |
| Vienna 6s '52 | 86½ | 86½ |
| Yokohama (City) 6s '61 | 100 | 100 |

### BIG PAYMENTS IN HALF YEAR

Holders of domestic corporate bonds, United States Governments and foreign dollar bonds in the six months ended June 30, 1931, will have received a total of $3,874,391,493 in bond interest and in payment for calls, maturities and redemptions, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. The interest amounts to $1,314,603,898, and the calls, maturities and redemptions to $2,259,787,795 for the period. For June interest will be $363,588,197 and redemptions $136,671,353.

### ONTARIO BOND AWARD

TORONTO, June 6—Ontario Government has awarded $30,000,000 40-year instalment bond issue, dated June 1, 1931, to syndicate headed by Bank of Montreal at $4.19 to yield 4.41 per cent. Chase Securities syndicate bid 93.94 and National City group 93.68.

### ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO

WASHINGTON, June 6—St. Louis-San Francisco Railway has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $18,000,000 6 per cent consolidated bonds. The carrier has about $6,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds maturing July 1.

## Heavy Construction Shows Marked Gain

A MARKED gain in activity is reported for heavy construction work. Construction Daily says that not only was the last week's volume much larger than that of the previous week, but it was substantially larger than in the corresponding period of last year.

Proposals of all types except highways for the country as a whole were valued at $53,883,000 compared with $44,205,000 in the preceding week, and $39,931,000 in the like period of 1930.

# WHEAT RALLIES FROM NEW LOWS

## Canadian Estimates Place Crop Well Below That of Last Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 6—A new set of lows for the crop were registered for wheat futures this week, a sharp decline following the withdrawal of buying support in the cash markets by the Farm Board agencies. Following the setback there was a strong rally later in the week, with growing concern manifested in regard to the Canadian crop situation.

The general condition of the Canadian crop is reflected in private estimates of 288,000,000 to 310,000,000 bushels for the western provinces compared with a yield of 398,000,000 bushels in 1930.

Foreign buying has been of small proportions, though stocks abroad are believed to be down to low limits. European crop conditions are about normal for this time of the year, though most reports indicate a less favorable prospect than last year. Russian seeding has been heavy, catching up with the 1930 program except in Siberia, where operations have been backward.

Marketing of old wheat continues on a large scale. The new crop is starting to move in the far southwest, but it will be some time before harvest is general in the big wheat states. In general winter wheat reports are still satisfactory, while spring wheat promises a smaller yield than last year. The heavy carry-over assured tends to modify bullish sentiment in regard to crop damage.

Corn liquidation was heavy for a time, along with the decline in wheat, but this grain also had an excellent comeback. The chief concern of July shorts is as to whether there will be storage room available in July. Oats and rye have covered a moderate price range. Winnipeg recently has reported a good inquiry for export.

## MARQUISETTES LEADER IN FALL RIVER SALES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 6—Marquisettes were the best all-week sellers in the local cloth market this week, bringing full prices on contracts running through July. Most other goods sold principally on filling-in orders, with sateens, 36-inch goods and wide odds in prints featuring this field.

Pongees were much sought for the latter part of the week, but buyers insisted on prices that the mills would not accept.

## MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: We feel there is great likelihood that people who are now waiting to buy at the low prices made early this week may find themselves a year from now in the same position as those people who, in 1929, waited for just one more rally on which to sell stocks.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Unquestionably, the most encouraging news of the week is the action of the stock market itself. In the face of continued discouraging reports, the market has made a right-about-face.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: There is a huge potential demand for representative stocks which is held back pending definite indications that the situation has tur

# THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE · AVIATION

## Voice and Sight on One Wave

*There Are Still New Fields To Explore*

SENDING forth both voice and pictures on the same wavelength is a possibility on the very short or quasi-optical waves, according to leading television engineers. This, when ultimately developed, would mean a single receiving set for both television and radio reception, which is out of the question with present television systems.

Thus the radio purchaser should not hesitate to purchase a radio set in order to have television, too, for they are quite different propositions. Even though one purchased a television set for the pictures, the sound accompaniment would have to come over a separate or broadcast wavelength and be received on a regular set and loudspeaker. Purchasers of good radio sets today will be assured of having high quality sound with their television sets of tomorrow.

Frequencies of 43,000 to 46,000 kilocycles (6.97-6-52 meters); 48,500 to 50,300 kilocycles (6.18-5.96 meters) and 60,000 to 80,000 kilocycles (5 to 3.75 meters) have just been assigned to the Shortwave & Television Corporation. "At these frequencies," states its chief engineer, Hollis Baird, "the question of narrow band limitations fades away, as for instance in the first group we have a band of frequencies 3000 kilocycles wide, which is 30 times wider than the present television channels and 300 times wider than a broadcasting channel.

"Experimental work up to this time on the ultra-short or quasi-optical wavelengths has shown that double modulation is a feasible method whereby the same transmitter will be sending out both pictures and sound. This method demands a wide frequency band, however, since the voice modulation has been found through practice to add to the width of the band caused by the picture modulation. Thus if the picture takes 40,000 cycles, a 10,000-cycle voice modulates imposed on the same carrier will not fit into the 40,000 but rather add to it, making the required band 50,000 cycles wide."

Many television experimenters look for the extensive use of these ultra-short waves for television, due to the wide wave bands possible. Increased detail in the pictures will require wider channels. The only place where they can be accommodated under the present systems is on these ultra-short waves. At the same time there is but little knowledge at present of what these very high frequencies can really do.

One of the characteristics of these waves is that they are much like light in that they shoot straight out rather than tending to follow the curvature of the earth. They are effective only as far as they can be seen under ideal atmospheric conditions. Thus the horizon, as viewed from the transmitting antenna, is the range of these waves.

The tendency of short waves to skip from point to point, giving the notable skip-distance results, is so marked in these waves that the angle becomes practically vertical. Thus the waves instead of skipping up and then back down at a distance seem to return directly down to the point from which possibly through the control of these angles a fair extension of coverage with these waves is not an impossibility. Talking with Dr. Karolus, the famous German scientist, recently on this subject, Mr. Baird found that they are sent up. Mr. Baird feels that Germany is doing a lot of interesting work at these frequencies and that by screening over the antenna good solid coverage for a radius of 30 miles from the transmitter was satisfactorily achieved.

This would indicate that the various cities in a country could each have such a station and with the wide band of frequencies available down on those wavelengths, pictures of great definition and simultaneous transmission of voice on the same wavelengths would be possible, making for a highly developed television broadcasting system.

## 'Speaking From New York'

*A Man Expresses a System*

THOSE of us who heard Sir John C. W. Reith speak over an N. B. C. hookup some nights ago did not have to think very hard to draw down from his remarks a clear inference concerning a basic criticism that can fairly be made against radiocasting as conducted in the United States. The director general of the British Broadcasting Corporation did not, of course, make any criticism whatever of the American system. His every phrase and intonation were felicitous to a charming degree. His was a cultured voice—expressing the thinking of a cultured mind. Not so much in what he said, but in his manner of saying it, here was a 10-minute epitome of the British system—a system designed to spread entertainment and culture, in contrast to our own system, organized and conducted for commercial purposes. Every word was carefully said, every phrase lovely in its expression. The extemporaneous talk was wholly free from that haste and meticulous attention to i-dotting and t-crossing that mar the delivery of too many speeches radiocast by Americans—"set" speeches, tailored to fit a specific block of time, and diluted to please all listeners and offend none, nor even prompt any to think. To this listener, at least, these few moments of intelligent talk were highlights on radio's cultural potentialities. Over the medium he rules in his own country, Sir John C. W. Reith spoke in a manner worthy of his radiocasting ideals. When he had finished, we switched off the set. We needed time to think how much finer radiocasting would be in this country if its ideals were higher.

* * *

American song composers should be interested in the fact that Ida Anderson Klein is announced every Friday night, over WKRC in Cincinnati, as an American singer of American songs. She writes to this department:

"I would like to use in my concert and radio work American songs entirely; and I would like to get in touch with many more American composers, and perhaps have an opportunity to introduce songs by American composers not now widely known."

She may be addressed at 17 East Mitchell Ave., Cincinnati.

* * *

We miss the Two Troopers. Marcella Shields and Helene Handin used to live, for 15 minutes at a time, the adventorous lives of a pair of chatty ladies of the stage, and the material they wrote for that series was uniformly entertaining. But Miss Handin writes: "We have a new program, called 'Margie the Steno,' on Saturdays at 7:30 p. m., WJZ, in the spot where 'The Rise of the Goldbergs' used to be. It is very humorous and clever. I can say that because we do not write this one." Miss Handin is right, just the same. Margie is an appealing "steno." It was time the stenographer got her place among the waves. Those of us who in business deal with her day in and day out have long recognized her proclivity for

Out on the Pacific coast Captain Dobbsie of the Shell Happytime Hour has built up a wide popularity. But recently he received from V. S. M. of Long Beach, Calif., a letter of protest against his excessive advertising. In its fairness and genial tone, the letter is such an excellent example of constructive protest that part of it is quoted here:

"Were I the only one thinking as I do about your excessive advertising I would simply tune out and keep still. But so many adults, all car owners and buyers of gasoline, have expressed to me a similar thought that it came to me to tell you.

"My mother has been a most enthusiastic listener for a number of years. You have been mentioned countless times for your delightful voice, and especially for your outlook on life. But one day recently I said as my mother came in, 'I didn't expect to see you till the Shell hour was over.' And she replied regretfully, 'Oh, I haven't listened to that for a week. It's just an advertising talk.'

* * *

"A man known for his broad-mindedness, tolerance and deliberate judgments said: 'I don't mind honest, take-it-or-leave-it' advertising, where they tell you what they have and let it go at that. But the Shell holds you up. They say, send in for this credit slip or we quit radiocasting, or words to that effect. I won't listen to it, or buy it.'

"Now from years in the business world I know that advertisers consider each actual return from any advertising as indicative of a certain percentage of the public who do not make tangible returns. If a large group of widely differing neighbors and acquaintances concur in the manner above suggested, may they not be indicative of a still larger group who do not take the trouble to tell you why they are tuning out?

"I don't doubt many have sent in for the credit cards. But many have not, and do not intend to do so. Still more are very much disappointed that a greatly liked announcer has gone advertising to the extent you have recently. I enjoy the inspiring thoughts you give out, the solos, the Lindermans, Mr. Faber's playing—but I think the quantity of advertising one is compelled to listen to now is too large an admission to ask. But I don't like to disembark from your ship without an honest explanation. I owe you that for the pleasant hours when the Shell was not an advertising talk."

* * *

There is power in that sort of protest letter. And there is a good idea in V. S. M's. suggestion to us—to the radiocasters, but relayed through us:

"KGER radiocasts a half hour of Spanish music and advertising. We are thrilled if we can catch the general drift of the Spanish ad talk. If we get the phone number correct we know our Spanish is improving. Imagine our pride when I sorted out 'Sapoterie' as the business of KGER's owner! We can count to 10 in Spanish, and so we can catch all the dollars and cents and phone numbers. I vote that all advertising be radiocast in language other than English. Take 'em in turns—no favorites—French, Yiddish, or what would you? Thus we could memorize a chunk of every known language, and the brotherhood of nations would be helped along—i fwe could think of the right ad at the right time."

Why not mix in a bit of Chaucer, and plenty of pidgin English? L. A.

## A Summer of Flying

*The Correct Thing This Year Is Air Parties*

Toronto

DESPITE rumors that flying club and all aviation activities will be heavily curtailed this summer, due to the drastic economy program of the Dominion Government, plans are going through for the Canadian air pageant, to be held in July and August, and for a number of other air tours and flying club meets throughout the Dominion.

The outstanding event will be the air pageant, under the auspices of the Canadian Aviation League and the Canadian Flying Clubs Association. This pageant will take the form of an air tour from coast to coast. Planes from as many flying clubs as possible will be assembled and will form a cavalcade which will then tour from city to city, putting on flying exhibitions, parachute jumps, races and other field-day exercises. The idea behind the pageant will be to arouse more interest in Canadian aviation. Local associations will put on special meets at the time that the aerial cavalcade will arrive. The pageant is being carefully planned and, while the extent of the program cannot as yet be ascertained, it is hoped to be impressive, though expenditures for flying club support from the Government are expected to be heavily cut.

The Eastern Canada Air Meet was held at Kingston on June 2 and 3. The first day took the form of a field day, with events for club and amateur planes. Neighboring clubs, such as Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton, were represented. The second day of the meet all races and events were planned for professional pilots and parachute jumpers, amateur and club pilots not being eligible.

Montreal and Toronto flying clubs have also scheduled field days, the latter having a garden party on schedule for June 27. Plans for these events have not yet been completed but, judging from past performances at these clubs, they will be highly social affairs with airplanes as the medium of transportation.

Other Ontario clubs are expected to hold field days and interclub meets. While no official data have been issued on these, the clubs expected to take part are those at Sarnia, Brantford, London and Ottawa. Most of the events will take place in June, or probably at the same time as the air pageant. Winnipeg and other western clubs are expected to hold field days and meets as well, though no information has come east as yet.

In Calgary an air tour is being organized, the district to be covered being mainly the western cities. This will make two air tours for the west, which is probably more enthusiastically air-minded than eastern Canada.

Some coöperation from the Royal Canadian Air Force is expected in the matter of air tours and meets. These activities will be less than in previous years due to the economy ruling, but at some of the meets the air force will be on hand to show formation flying and to put on special stunts with their fast English fighters.

Vancouver will open its new 460-acre airport on July 1, Dominion Day. The port is municipally owned and is a seaport as well as a landing field for land planes. A 10,000-foot sheltered seaplane runway is one of its features. The port is on Sea Island and is so planned as to allow for manufacturing areas adjoining as well as a site for an airship mooring mast. The airport has cost the city $600,000 and has been planned to take care of future expansion, only a part of it being developed before the official opening. It will be one of the finest airports in Canada, with four runways, the longest of which will be nearly one mile in length.

## Heaviside Layer

*'How High' Is Answered by Studying Echoes*

HOW high is the Kennelly-Heaviside layer, radio's "ceiling" in the upper atmosphere, whose ionized condition causes radio waves to be refracted back to earth, thus accounting for fading, skip-distance effects, and other phenomena?

Upon exact knowledge of the sun-spot cycle, the seasonal and the diurnal changes in the height of this "ceiling," depends whether natural scientists can determine exactly how a particular radio channel can be expected to perform at a particular time. It has been estimated variously at between 50 and 75 miles.

Coöperating with sections of the International Scientific Radio Union in various parts of the world, the Naval Research Laboratory and Bureau of Standards at Washington have been making measurements of the height of the Kennelly-Heaviside layer by means of the "echo" method.

This method consists of receiving and recording on an oscillograph signals from a high power station which "sends out pulses of peaks of extremely short duration with relatively long emissions between pulses." Calculations of the layer's height are measured by the time interval between the main pulse and first echo. The transmissions are furnished by the naval laboratory on two 20,000-watt stations operating respectively on 4045 and 8650 kilocycles, and the records are obtained at the Bureau of Standards field "listening post" about eight miles away.

Data is exchanged internationally, for it is to the benefit of all that the influence sunspots, terrestrial magnetism and other factors have upon wire as well as radio communication should be generally known.

## Italian Announcers

Italian broadcasting authorities are reported to be considering the replacement of all women radio announcers with men. Italy has always featured women announcers, and no reason for the proposed change has been reported.

## 'What Price' Broadcasting?

*'Free as the Air' No Longer Holds True*

By MARTIN CODEL

APPARENTLY not disturbed in the least by the economic depression, radio broadcasting as a business is already beginning to exceed this year the rapid forward strides it made during the preceding two years.

Increasing their revenues from the sale of "time on the air" by approximately 36 per cent over the same period in 1930, the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System, during the first three months of 1931, together showed a gross income from that source of $8,363,635. This is exclusive of their revenues from other sources, such as the booking of radio, theatrical and concert talent.

During the first quarter of 1930, the gross income of the two big national chains from time sold to advertisers amounted to $6,157,262. During all of 1930 it was $26,667,391, an average of about $1,671,148 per month—and that year radio time brought them 42 per cent more than in 1929, when it ran 83 per cent ahead of 1928.

If business continues as good—that is, if the monthly income of the chains continues to average as high as the $2,789,545 per month of the first three months of this year—their time sales may reach a new record figure approaching $35,000,000 by the end of 1931.

Accurate figures are available from the two networks alone, and their income from the sale of time does not embrace the business done by individual stations and small regional nets throughout the country. It has been estimated that the 600 American stations sell time of their own aggregating in amount to more than $50,000,000 annually. If that figure is anywhere near correct, adding it to the network income reveals that broadcasting as an advertising medium is selling "space" at the rate of more than $75,000,000 a year.

Station members of the chain receive a fixed sum, $50 being the basic amount, for the sponsored programs they carry from the chains. Different agreements prevail as to the broadcasting of sustaining, or non-commercial programs, received from the network organizations. The National Broadcasting Company charges $25 an hour for such programs; Columbia's arrangement, which calls for the first five commercial hours free from each member station, gives sustaining programs free of cost to the station.

Though their choice broadcasting hours are now largely taken up by commercial sponsors, neither National Broadcasting Company nor Columbia has sold all available time and both are still "piping out" to their member stations far more sustaining than sponsored programs.

Since there are only 18 or 19 hours suitable for broadcasting purposes, and since a certain balance must be maintained between sponsored programs and those of a public service or purely non-commercial character, there is a distinct limit to the amount of revenues the chains can derive unless they raise their rates. A rate increase both for time sold and in the amount paid to stations for carrying its programs is being considered by at least one of the chains.

Another limitation upon the network is the fact that their members are under no obligations to carry all of the chain programs offered them. Many stations eschew chain programs whenever possible for the reason that they can get from $200 to $1000 an hour as their local rate. One station with an extremely wide range gets $1080 an hour.

The first quarter network figures for 1931 reveal that in January the N. B. C. for the first time reached the $2,000,000 mark, selling $2,026,860 worth of time. The figure was $1,924,778 in February. In March it reached an all-time record of $2,164,434. The N. B. C. total for the first quarter of 1931 thus was $6,116,072, which compares with $4,419,455 during the first quarter of 1930.

Columbia has yet to reach the million mark, but its revenues from time have been constantly mounting. During January it sold $610,270 worth of time. In February it sold $674,744 and in March $976,550 worth of time. This made a total of $2,261,584 for the quarter, which compares with $1,737,807 for the first quarter of 1930.

In other words, N. B. C. increased its business during the first quarter of 1931 over the same period of 1930 by more than 38 per cent; Columbia's increase was about 30 per cent.

## Babel and the Radio

*Different Tongues Offer Problems in India*

Madras, India.

INDIA, with its many races and confusion of tongues, offers the same problems to radio that the British Government has found in its confederation scheme. Since the collapse of the Indian Broadcasting Company, radio has been more or less in a suspended state in that country.

The importance of radio has not, however, been lost sight of by the Government, whose aid is admittedly essential if this activity is to function at all. Small programs are sent out from Calcutta and Bombay, and one or two other centers, but generally speaking it may be said that hardly anybody in India takes any interest in the subject.

The authorities must either end the existing system or develop it. In the first place it is assumed that radio development in India will have to follow totally different lines from its congener in England. In the home country the new regional scheme contemplates broadcasting stations having a radius of not more than 100 miles. If this scale were adopted in India the multiplicity of dialects would involve the establishment of at least 65 stations, which is not considered financially practicable at the present time.

In order to meet Indian conditions two alternatives present themselves. One is to build stations having service areas of about 300 miles, locating them in the vicinity of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Delhi. The other is to build a greater number of medium power stations with service areas having a radius of about 150 miles. These should be located in such a way that by the subsequent addition of repeater stations, the whole of British India will be brought within one service area or another. The language question definitely rules out the very high powered stations, and the second plan accordingly offers the best, indeed, the only prospect of making Indian broadcasting a success.

The scheme now before the Government of India provides for increasing the service area of Calcutta so as to take in the greater part of Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, for the transfer to Delhi of the existing apparatus at Calcutta and for its erection on a specially selected site with high masts in order to give a reasonable service over an area comprising Lucknow, Cawnpore, Simla, and Lahore; also for the setting up of a new station at Bangalore to serve the greater part of the Madras Presidency.

The stations proposed in this scheme would be designed to give unmodulated carrier power of approximately seven kilowatts to the antenna with a valve capacity of 28 kilowatts so that the set can handle without distortion the corresponding power output at a 100 per cent modulation. The large stations would operate on a wavelength of 1500 meters so that the effects of attenuation, fading, and shielding would be reduced to a minimum.

Those responsible for radio development in India must constantly remember that no very elaborate form of reception apparatus should be required to enable the listener-in to receive programs. Elaborate receivers are costly and the number of listeners would be restricted if costly receivers were necessary.

The cost of inaugurating this scheme is estimated at 25 lakhs of rupees, nearly $1,000,000.

## The Dialer's Guide

*Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis. "CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast. "NBC-WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast. "To KOA," "To KOH": when following above, indicates western limit of network. "T": coast to coast network. Call letters given single station programs. Time: p. m., eastern daylight saving, unless otherwise stated.*

FOR MONDAY, JUNE 8

*Rhythmic Music*

**Anthony Wons, master of ceremonies; Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra** (CBS to KMBC, Kansas City). Fifteen minutes. 7:45. CBS Chicago and Pacific. 10:30, 7:30.

**Frank Luther, tenor; piano duo; male trio; orchestra** (General Mills—WJZ—T). 8:30.

**Roy Bargy and his orchestra** (Maytag—WJZ—T). 9

**Brad Browne, master of ceremonies; Bakers Trio; Billy Artz and his orchestra** (Fleischmann—CBS—T). 9.

**Pierre Bragnon, tenor; Taylor Buckley, baritone; male quartet; Max Smollen's Orchestra** (Bourjois—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). 9:30

**Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians** (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). Playing from Baltimore. 10.

**Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees** (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 11:30.

**Paul Whiteman and his orchestra** (WEAF Chain to WDAY, Fargo). One hour. 12.

*Orchestral*

**Black and Gold Room Orchestra** (WEAF Chain to WDAY, Fargo). Dinner music. 6, 6:45.

**Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor** (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Brahms's "Fourth Symphony." 7:45.

**Rochester Civic Orchestra** (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). Overture, Barber of Seville (Rossini); Malaguena (Moszkowski); The Bee (Schubert); Flight of the Bumble Bee (Rimsky-Korsakoff); Second Hungarian Rhapsody (Liszt). 10.

**Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble** (WJZ Chain to WRC, Washington). Oriental classics. 11.

*Vocal and Instrumental*

**Veronica Wiggins, contralto; Frank Parker, tenor; Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor** (A. & P.—WEAF Chain o WRC, Washington). One hour. 6:30. Ashley Sisters, Chicagoans Quartet, Ferde Grofe and his orchestra, NBC Chicago to WOC-WHO. 7:30.

**Zinaida Nicolina, Russian soprano; Adia Kuznetzoff, Russian basso; Frank Black and his orchestra** (General Motors—WEAF—T). Entire half hour sung in Russian with one exception. 9:30.

*Dramatic Sketches and Music*

**Weber and Fields** (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 8:15.

**"Real Folks"** (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Baseball program, with "Larruping Lou" Gehrig of the New York Yankees as guest. 9:30.

**Adventures of Sherlock Holmes** (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 10: NBC Pacific. 8.

**"The Broadwater Hotel"** (Great Northern—WJZ—T). Montana story in "Empire Builder" period. 10:30.

*Vocal*

**Russian Singers** (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Mixed chorus, Basile Kibalchich, director. 11:30.

*Organ*

**Archer Gibson** (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). Familiar classics. 7:30.

*Talk*

**"Economics Versus Politics in Europe"** (WEAF—T), James G. McDonald. 7:15.

*Daytime Programs*

**National Farm and Home Hour** (WJZ—T). Talks and music. 1:30.

**Piano Moods** (WJZ Chain to WKY, Oklahoma City). Lee Sims, pianist; Ilo May Bailey, soprano. 2:45.

**Women's Radio Review** (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Hour of feminine interest. 3.

**Hawaiian Melodies** (WJZ Chain to WDAY, Fargo). 3.

**United States Army Band** (CBS—T). 4.

**"More Truth Than Poetry"** (WJZ Chain). James J. Montague brings his syndicated column to the radio. 4.

**Book Reporter** (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Clifton D. Fadiman. 4:30.

**Gems of Melody** (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Soloist and instrumental trio. 5:15.

**Little Orphan Annie** (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland). 5:30.

## Californian Makes Iceless Egg Cooler

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif.— An iceless cooler for eggs, similar in construction to coolers in use for years in farm and suburban homes, has been designed by Dr. J. E. Dougherty of the poultry husbandry division of the University of California.

Utilizing evaporating water to lower the temperature within the device, the cooler holds eight cases of eggs. It is covered with burlap, which is kept moist by water fed through copper tubing from a covered tank on top of the cooler. The tank is connected with a water supply.

Mildew is an enemy of the device. Correcting this, Dr. Dougherty used copper sulphate, dipping the burlap into a solution before tacking it in place. In a test, eggs held for five days in the cooler showed a shrinkage of but 4 per cent, compared with 42 per cent for eggs stored outside the cooler.

### PULP MEN ELECT

DAYTON, O., June 6 (AP)—Roy H. Kelly, Rotschild, Wis., was elected president of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents' Association at the session of the twelfth annual convention here yesterday.

### MARTIAL LAW ENDS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., June 6 (AP)—Martial law, effective in Argentina since the revolution, was modified yesterday by a government decree.

## Irak Aviation Progress

BAGDAD—A law empowering Irak to become a party to the International Aviation Convention was pressed recently by the Iraki Parliament. In view of the fact that Irak is rapidly becoming an important center for aerial traffic, the Government felt a move should be made toward joining the states signatory to the convention. By becoming a party to it, Irak will profit by the duty paid by incoming and outgoing aircraft.

## Radio Announcing Jobs

Find the man who doesn't want to be a radio announcer. Ten to 20 apply each day to the networks, and individual stations get applications by the score. Theatrical stars and clerks alike fall by the wayside in the rigid tests they must undergo in their ambitions. Salaries seldom start above $35 a week.

## Programs Tonight

**WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
5:45 Limerick Program.
6:50 Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 Danceonians; announcements; news.
6:45 The Edisonians.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man.
7:30 NBC, Ted Lewis and His Band.
8:00 The Bostonians.
8:15 NBC, Bavarian Peasant Band.
8:30 Chevrolet Chronicles: recording.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
9:30 NBC, Over the Heather with Sandy MacFarlane.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Tal Henry and his orchestra.

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

8:00 p. m.—Edward McHaille's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
8:45 NBC, Musical Memories.
6:00 Time; weather; agricultural; Smallman; Sport Review; temperature.
8:15 Popular vocal program.
8:30 "How a State Improves Its Highways."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; WBC "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:00 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
8:15 Edward McHugh, baritone.
8:30 NBC, Pop Concert from Symphony Hall, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
9:30 NBC, Domino Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" skit.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em" sketch.
10:45 Gov. Stanley Wilson of Vermont.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:15 RKO Review.
11:45 Radio Billboard.
12:00 Louie's Hungry Five; skit.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

8:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
8:30 The Poetic Postman.
8:35 Show Tunes; organ.
8:50 "The Merry Go Round"; sketch.
9:00 "Plantation Echoes"; recording.
9:15 Stereograf, with Fred Hoey.
9:30 "Sweethearts in Song."
9:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Kate Smith and her Swanee Music.
7:15 CBS, St. Moritz Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Henry Burbig; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Manhattan Male Chorus.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers: comedy act.
9:00 Chevrolet Chronicles: recorded.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 "Viennese Nights": recording.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons' Show Boat: "Poor House Brat."
10:45 CBS, Tony Cabooch, one man show.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 CBS, Will Osborne and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
12:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organ.

**WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)**

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Organ recital; weather.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Organ recital; George Raydel.
7:00 Billy Dooley and his orchestra.
7:45 to 8:30 WHDH Evening Musicale.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Winegar's Orchestra.
8:45 Jack Miller, pianist.
6:00 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news; orchestra.
7:15 "Hawaiian Echoes"; String quartet.
7:30 "Getting the News While the Public Sleeps."
7:45 "Scandinavian Minutes."
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Voice and piano
8:30 Talk, Mrs. Charles Geissler.
8:45 Vocal and piano.
9:00 Le Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
9:30 CBS, Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown.
10:00 Emory Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Jack Denny and his orchestra.

**FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 7**

**WEEI Boston (500kc-508m)**

12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, "Operatic Contributions to the Concert Stage," Deems Taylor; M. H. Aylesworth, speaker; orchestra.
2:00 NBC, Budapest Gypsy Orchestra.
2:30 NBC, Artists' Service: Lou Abelardo, tenor; William Wirges's Orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Southern Negro sketch.
3:30 NBC, Manhattan Guardsmen: Band.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; Choir, Orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Pop Concert: soloists: Cleveland Orchestra, Walter Logan, director.
7:00 NBC, Gay Vienna: soloist; orchestra.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Sunday night talk.
9:10 Time; talk.
9:15 NBC, Martha Attwood, soprano; Atwater Kent Orchestra, Josef Pasternack, conductor.
9:54 NBC, Iodent Club of the Air.
10:15 NBC, Deep River Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; time announcement.

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

10:38 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:30 p. m.—Statler organ, Louis Weir.
12:45 "Short Story Writing."
1:00 United Spanish War Veterans.
1:30 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:00 NBC, "Music of the Ages": "Tristan and Isolde"; soloists; concert orchestra.
2:30 NBC, Mme. Mary Bailey, soprano; Lee Sims, pianist; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
4:00 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
4:15 Sojourners Club Convention.
4:30 Ye Olde New England Choir.
4:45 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
5:00 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
6:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
6:15 Einar Hanson, violinist.
6:30 Aaron Keljick's Orchestra.
6:45 Billboard; Hungry Five.
7:00 NBC, "Margie the Steno": sketch.
7:15 NBC, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
7:30 Popular orchestra.
7:45 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: Arthur Somers Roche, guest speaker; sketches; orchestra.
9:15 Studio vocal programs.
9:45 NBC, Westinghouse Salute to Richmond, Va.; orchestra.
10:15 NBC, World Adventures With Floyd Gibbons.
10:30 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
11:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.

## Monday's Features

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Early Birds."
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:10 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

**WBZ**

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

**WNAC**

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-St. Louis, reported by Fred Hoey.

**WAAB**

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Barclay Orchestra.
3:00 to 5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

## Marines to Leave Nicaragua and Haiti

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 5—Arrangements for the complete withdrawal of United States Marines from Nicaragua have been completed, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, announced today. He declared that some 800 marines still stationed there would be recalled soon.

Mr. Stimson also stated that plans are rapidly progressing for the complete evacuation of Haiti by marines. This is in accord with plans formulated by President Hoover's commission of a year ago, Mr. Stimson said.


## Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE
APARTMENTS

**The ILKLEY**
8 Cumberland Street
Corner Huntington Avenue
6 ROOMS
$100 to $110 per month

**76-110 Gainsborough**
STREET
4-7 ROOMS
$65 to $90 per month
Apply 94 Gainsborough St., Suite 1

Apply on premises or or
**Estate of Joseph B. Thomas**
84 STATE STREET Hub. 2078 BOSTON

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**AGENTS WANTED**

PART or full-time workers wanted to sell modern foundation garments direct to women; high commissions and generous bonus plan. GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Stamford, Conn., Dept. CS 4.

**EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN**

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the caliber indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; get a registration blank. R. W. BIXBY INC., 130 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

**REAL ESTATE**

FOR SALE in Los Angeles City, 37½ acres fronting paved boulevard; aqueduct water; about 30 acres good loam soil that will grow most anything produced in Southern California, balance gravelly and ideal for poultry, rabbits, etc.; this property is priced to sell. For further particulars address owner, JOHN ZENZ, 242 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Cottages, small farms and village homes; near Dartmouth College and Miascoma Lake; exceptionally good buys now available; summer or year round. O. E. LISCOMB, Enfield, N. H.

SAN MATEO, CALIF.—Modern 6-room bungalow; Mediterranean type; 2 baths, extra shower; attractive garden, creek formation, oaks; adjoining Hillsborough. 430 Fulton Road. Tel. San Mateo 169.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

EXPERIENCED buyer and manager of Women's Ready-to-Wear Department desires position; will go anywhere. Box 22, Room 501, 8 E. Broad St., Columbus, O.

**TO LET—FURNISHED**

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Private Apts. Pleasing homelike surroundings; 2 to 4 rooms, baths; desirable location; reasonable rates; garages; 1 block to cars; 6 blocks to Hollywood Bowl. 1750 Whitley Ave.

**WANTED**

SHORT VERSION WANTED
for greeting card for every occasion. Wedding Anniversaries, etc. Address Box A123 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

**WANTED TO BUY**

OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old gold and we will exchange for new jewelry. Write for free booklet. THE J. E. REE COMPANY, Dept. 11, 179 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Apartments
That Appeal to the Discriminating

The REGENT
1401 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE. 2 to 4 rooms (furnished or unfurnished) to meet your particular needs. TEL. BEACON 3080.
REGENT 1276

PELHAM HALL
THE REAL APARTMENT HOME
Coolidge Corner, Brookline. One to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished.
TEL. BEACON 2430

WARWICK Apartments
1450 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE. 2, 3 and 4-room furnished and unfurnished suites. Bright, airy and attractive.
REGENT 4811

The ROOSEVELT
Corner Huntington Ave. and Forsyth Street. Furnished or Unfurnished Suites. One to four rooms. Special rates.
TEL. KENMORE 6178

The MYLES STANDISH
One to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Excellent cuisine. Reasonable rentals.
TEL. COMMONWEALTH 4300
R. A. NORDBLOM, *Management*

APARTMENTS
Furnished-unfurnished, Brookline [Back Bay near Christian Science church], 1 to 4 rooms; exclusive sections; reasonable rents; 3-room furnished rooms in Brookline, 2-car garage, $90. W. H. COOPER, Rep. Mr. Ryder, 234 Huntington Ave. Call to corner Massachusetts Ave. over Atlantic Nat'l Bank, Boston. Kenmore 1839. Open evenings.

APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished; exclusive; reasonable; delightful location; overlooking bay; 15½ blocks subway. 9634 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ATLANTIC CITY—Boardwalk, ocean front apartment, 2 or 4 rooms, 2 baths, porch. 935 Boardwalk, Apartment 1.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant; telephone; 838 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road, Commonwealth 4800.

BALTIMORE, MD., 2518 Forest Park Avenue, 2nd Floor—Duplex, 8 rooms, bath and den; janitor service. Liberty 3660.

BOSTON—BACK BAY
KITCHENETTE APTS.
FURNISHED or unfurnished, 30 Hemenway St., near Mass. Station. Tourists. COM. 2210.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 7-8-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements. Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7302, Comm. 8725.

BOSTON—Apartments near Symphony, $35 to $90; furnished or not, 3 to 8 sunny rooms; latest modern. W. H. COOPER, Ken. 1839, eves. Asp. 5648

BOSTON, MASS.—2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, furnished, $8. Charlesgate East. Suite 134. Kenmore 2030.

ELMH

# Local Classified Advertising

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*
**For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.**

## CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BALD HILL, N. J.—Bungalow in woods, lake, all improvements; $400 season, 6 months. Aud. 0400 daytime, Acad. 2912 evenings (N. Y. C.).

CAMP cottage, well equipped, suitable 5 or 6 people, on lake near Springfield, Mass.; high-class summer colony; $350 for season, $30 weekly. H. P. BLAKE, 135 Westford Avenue, Springfield, Mass.

CONCORD, N. H., AT RIVERHILL—For sale or for rent, cottage beautifully located in pines, lot 500 ft. by 75 ft.; river frontage; 6 rooms and bath, electricity, telephone and garage. EDWARD A. HANLON, REAL ESTATE SPECIALIST, 77 No. Main St.

### Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H.
NEAR WEIRS IN PRIVATE PARK.

Furnished cottage, large living room, kitchen, porch dining room, four large bedrooms, bathroom, water, electricity; tennis court, garage, private beach; $700 for season. Mrs. L. L. SMITH, Joshua Creek, Arcadia, Florida.

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE
To let, screened, comfortably furnished, 7-room camp, large fireplace, wide piazza, overlooking lake and mountains; unrivaled view; fine bathing beach; an ideal spot for a vacation. Tel. Wellesley 0524-W or address K-99, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEWFOUND LAKE, N. H.—To let for whole or part of season, 8-room cottage on shore of lake, fully furnished, electric lights, fireplace, large screened piazza, garage; splendid boating and bathing; excellent view of mountain; ideal location.

## COUNTRY BOARD

PENNICHUCK FARM, Brookline, N. H., is a quiet farm home with comfortable rooms and good food; write for terms and photographs. MRS. C. V. WILLOUGHBY.

## DESK SPACE

NEW YORK CITY, 11 W. 42nd St. (Room 1958)—Mail and telephone privileges including occasional use of desk; reasonable.

## DRESSMAKING

FRENCH dressmaker will make dresses and coats to order and do altering. 209 Winthrop Rd., Brookline, Mass., Apt. 21. Tel. Asp. 1287.

## EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave (62nd St.) New York Regent 2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242. New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PEnna. 5389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

## EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

LADY going to California after the annual meeting would care for one needing assistance for part expense. M-62, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## FLOOR SPACE

APPROXIMATELY 4000 feet each of basement, 1st, and 3d floor space; heated; sprinkler system; rent reasonable. At 134 Tudor St., South Boston. Phone S. B. 2159-W. Address G. O. KAHLER.

## GARAGES

THE $750,000 Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music.

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PROTESTANT attendant who can do good plain cooking; no heavy or hard work. Apply after 2 p. m., 11 Durland St. (off Hardwick), Brighton, Mass.

WOMAN wanted for general housework two days a week. Tel. Reading (Mass.) 0354-W after 6 o'clock.

## HOMES WITH ATTENTION

### Hillcrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass.
A home for rest and study.
Experienced care if needed. Tel. W. N. 1789-W

McALLISTER REST HOME, HOLLAND, MICH., R. 8—On 35 acres, for those desiring quiet or care. Phone Holland 5219-3.

### Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

## HOUSES TO LET

BEVERLY, MASS.—For rent from July 1st through Labor Day, $800; 7-room house, bath and lavatory; 1 minute from bathing beach; 2-car garage. Beverly 2366-W. M-64, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### Furnished House for Rent
Spring Valley Development. 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; 2 maids' rooms and bath. Large living room, fireplace. New house, completely furnished. Every modern convenience. Oil burner, electric refrigerator. Library of 2000 books. Large lot. Especially beautiful location in distinguished residential section, 20 minutes by motor from White House. Will rent for 15 months. Apply D. O. H., 4767 Indian Lane, N. W., Washington, D. C. Telephone 4588, Cleveland.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Summer months, single modern furnished house, garage; attractive, quiet neighborhood; 6 rooms, sun parlor, refrigeration; near church. L-89, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## MOVING AND STORAGE

### E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
*MOVERS*
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and Run Our Own Storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
113 CANAL STREET, BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24 Mass Tel. Talbot 2400.

## OFFICES TO LET

### IDEAL LOCATION *for* PRACTITIONER
NEW YORK—2067 BROADWAY
72nd Street Subway Express Station
LARGE and SMALL OFFICES
Reasonable Rent, Including Service

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner desires to share attractive office. Call Murray Hill 2-10172, Room 714, 342 Madison Ave.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, 2 afternoons for rent. 11 West 42nd Street, Suite 1960. Tel. Chickering 6358.

## PAYING GUESTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Lee Villa, 170 South Pennsylvania Avenue, near Boardwalk—Special rates June and July; parking; garage.

FREEDOM FIELD—Country home in pines, near water, for rest or study; reasonable. Between Lakewood and Pt. Pleasant, Laurelton, N. J.

## PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institute
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

## PLUMBING AND HEATING

QUEENS BELLAIRE PLUMBING & HEATING SERVICE—Jobbing and contracting. 9452-214-Place, Queens Village, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-2626.

## PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

STENOGRAPHIC service available at 236 Huntington Ave., Boston, Room 314, or will call for dictation. MRS. TIFFEN. Tel. Kenmore 4033.

## REAL ESTATE

AMAWALK, N. Y., Forty Miles from New York City. 15-acre gentleman's estate, colonial residence, caretaker's cottage, 2 private lakes, State road, yet secluded; landscaped; $45,000, terms; ideal for a rest retreat; also at LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y., cottages for rent in select colony, on or near lake, from $550. LESLIE P. DODGE, Real Estate, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

A SMALL cottage and land between Lynn and N. Revere; high elevation; ocean view; working people; $700; terms to suit. Address M-58, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE
CAPE COD house at North Truro with about 7 acres of land, near seashore; desirable property for home or development. H. A. SMITH, P. O. Box 5345, Boston.

### POCASSET
TWELVE-ROOM, year-round, modern house with garage, boathouse and four acres land, shade trees, about 600 feet shore frontage; price reduced to $20,000, half cash. W. WALDO TROWBRIDGE, Bourne, Mass.

### SMALL SUBURBAN ESTATE
South Shore, beautiful Spanish type stucco bungalow with tile roof, ½ hour to Boston; 6 rooms and maids quarters; 2½ acres situated on the highest hill on the South Shore; beautiful view; 2 fireplaces, full tile bath, etc.; never hot in summer, always a breeze; fruit trees and vegetable garden; ideal for children or invalids. If you are looking for a distinctive home secluded yet only a short distance from Boston it will pay you to inspect. Price $13,000. Will rent to responsible party. For appointment call owner, ORA nite 0481-W, Quincy, Mass.

## REAL ESTATE (Continued)

### Great Sacrifice
Beautiful house for sale, furnished, suitable for private nursing home, boarding house, club, or lodge; elevator; 22 rooms, billiard room, table and fittings; between Commonwealth and Brighton Avenues, on Harvard (Allston, Mass.). M-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
GEORGE H. DOSS & CO.
Real Estate—Discount Building—Insurance
Tel. 3805 Fulton and Franklin Aves.

## RESORTS

### ROCKPORT, MASS.
Refined lady desires to take paying guests in her private home; large rooms, some with private bath and most with sleeping porches; overlooks the ocean; near Straitsmouth Hotel. MRS. GEORGE R. KELLY, Marmion Way, Rockport. Tel. Rockport 609.

## ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 262 Commonwealth Avenue—Large rooms, attractively furnished, running water, elevator, dining room. Telephone Com. 1785.

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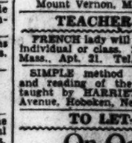

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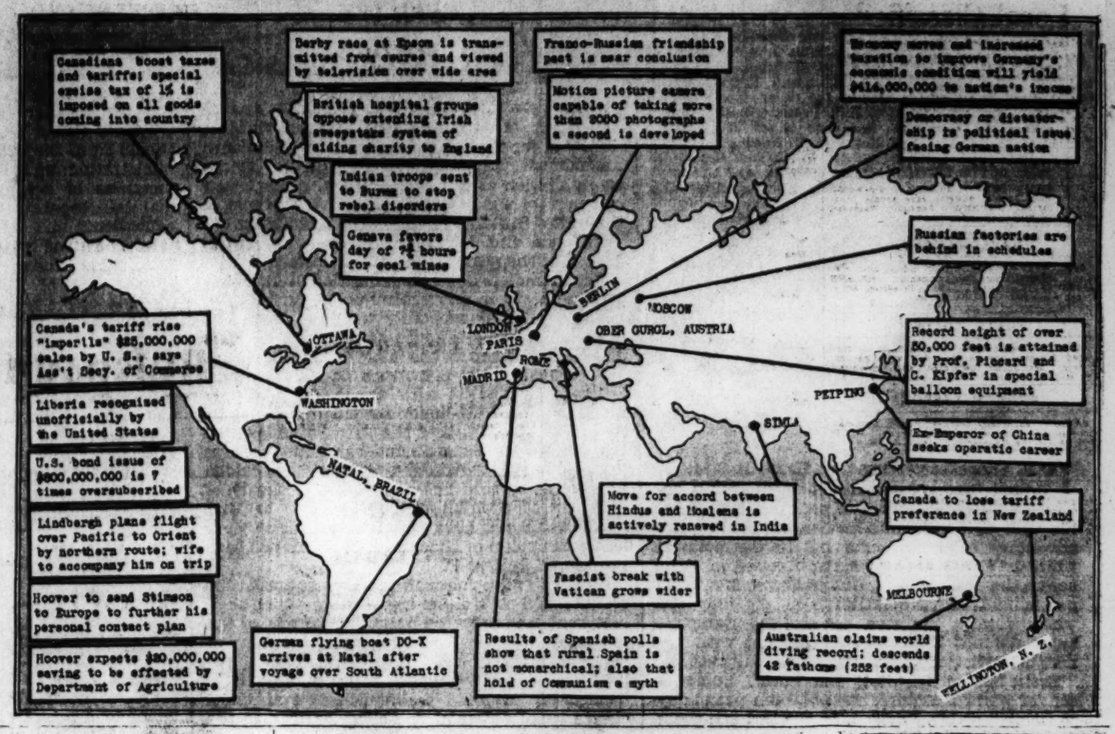
# DAILY FEATURES

## World News of the Week at a Glance


Canadians boost taxes and tariffs; special excise tax of 1% is imposed on all goods coming into country
Derby race at Epsom is transmitted from course and viewed by television over wide area
Franco-Russian friendship pact is near conclusion
Economy moves and increased taxation to improve Germany's economic condition will yield $414,000,000 to nation's income
British hospital groups oppose extending Irish sweepstake system of aiding charity to England
Motion picture camera capable of taking more than 3000 photographs a second is developed
Democracy or dictatorship is political issue facing German nation
Indian troops sent to Burma to stop rebel disorders
Geneva favors day of 7½ hours for coal mines
Russian factories are behind in schedules
BERLIN
MOSCOW
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
MADRID
OBER GURGL, AUSTRIA
OTTAWA
WASHINGTON
PEIPING
SIDNEY
MELBOURNE
WELLINGTON, N. Z.
NATAL, BRAZIL
Canada's tariff rise "imperils" $25,000,000 sales by U. S., says Ass't Secy. of Commerce
Record height of over 50,000 feet is attained by Prof. Piccard and C. Kipfer in special balloon equipment
Liberia recognized unofficially by the United States
Ex-Emperor of China seeks operatic career
U.S. bond issue of $800,000,000 is 7 times oversubscribed
Move for accord between Hindus and Moslems is actively renewed in India
Lindbergh plane flight over Pacific to Orient by northern route; wife to accompany him on trip
Canada to lose tariff preference in New Zealand
Hoover to send Stimson to Europe to further his personal contact plan
Fascist break with Vatican grows wider
Hoover expects $20,000,000 saving to be effected by Department of Agriculture
German flying boat DO-X arrives at Natal after voyage over South Atlantic
Results of Spanish polls show that rural Spain is not monarchical; also that hold of Communism a myth
Australian claims world diving record; descends 42 fathoms (252 feet)

## All Nature

### *Rhododendron*

WHEN days are longest, June makes a gay showing of rhododendron through much of the cool, damp parts of the Northern Hemisphere, particularly America, where these shrubs grow wild, as they also do in some mountains of India. (Here let it be said that while the rhododendron family includes azaleas, which are deciduous, this article treats only of the broad-leafed evergreen.)

These evergreen shrubs prefer shady places, and they like to climb mountain sides to bring out great clusters of white, lavender, scarlet and crimson flowers, or to form dense, leathery thickets in lowlands where wild birds may seek shelter.

Of a hardy disposition when soil and other conditions suit it, the rhododendron refuses to adapt itself to limestone soil; but it otherwise seems happy in many different situations, as may be seen by Washington and West Virginia choosing it as their state flower. From a rather solid form, growing sometimes 20 feet high, this family of shrubs diminishes in size according to the species, until along the edge of the arctic the plants are but a few inches above the ground.

Different shades of green are shown in the smooth, thick leaves which make the rhododendron a handsome growth even when not in flower. Either planted singly as a background for border work, or in groups, it is generally satisfactory in landscape work; but one writer believes that these aristocratic plants "must be grown only by persons who are fortunate enough to have rhododendron conditions, either in their gardens or in their hearts."

The floral habit is of terminal clusters of many bell-shaped blossoms which are well charged with nectar. The deep, dark foliage sets these out in bold relief.

Many of the rhododendrons that are common in garden and shrubbery have been derived from more southern stock and need some protection during extreme cold weather. They may be transplanted in early spring, or in early fall.

## A Word a Day

### *Lexical*

Pronounced *lek'-si-kal*, with *e* as in *let*, *i* as in *it*, *a* as in *account*.

We derived this word from the Greek λεξικός (*lexikos*), "of or pertaining to words." "Lexicon,' a vocabulary or book containing an alphabetic arrangement of words of a language; "lexicography," the art, process, or occupation of making a lexicon or dictionary; "lexicology," the science of the derivation and signification of words, etc., are similarly derived.

In discriminating between "lexical" and "grammatical," we observe that the former pertains to the words or vocabulary of a language—their derivation, definition, and pronunciation; the latter suggests the relation of words to each other—their proper use in various constructions.

Example: "The preparation of this column is a lexical activity."

## Brevities

Punch: The building of castles in Spain is understood to be temporarily suspended.

Arkansas Gazette: What European royalty seems to need most is a few competent reign makers.

## A Quotation for Today

*THROW yourself on the altar of some great cause. Enthusiasm is the life of the soul.*
—WENDELL PHILLIPS.

## The Mail Bag

Dear Editor:

**Chicago, Illinois**

Here I am writing my second letter to the Mail Bag, hoping to gain many new correspondents. Here in Chicago we have so many interesting places to write about that I won't dwell too long on one subject.

The Clarence Buckingham Fountain is the world's largest fountain of its type. At night colored lights play upon the sparkling waters as they leap 70 to 90 feet into the air. It was built of Georgia marble and given to the city by Miss Kate Buckingham, in memory of her brother, who was a trustee and benefactor of the Art Institute.

Another spectacular feature of our city is the new Lindbergh Beacon. Mounted atop the Palmolive Building, its 2,000,000,000-candlepower beam is visible to aviators in the air for hundreds of miles.

There are many other places of interest, such as the New Civic Opera House, the Field Museum, Art Institute, Wrigley Building, Tribune Tower and Soldier Field.

I'll be more than pleased to send a postcard of any of the places mentioned in this letter. Come on you fellows, who are near my age (19), write to me.

With best wishes for the continued spread of the Mail Bag,
Howard H. J.

Dear Editor:

**Berwyn, Illinois**

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and through it I hope to receive a few pen friends. I have been reading the Monitor ever since I was able to, and enjoyed every bit of it. I think it is the most helpful paper published.

I am 15 years old and a sophomore attending the J. Sterling Morton High School. This school has more than 6000 students. This does not include those attending night school and part-time school. I should be very glad to send anyone a copy of our school paper which is published by and for the students.

Australia is the place of my dreams and so I would be very glad to receive letters from girls living there. Of course letters from other places are very welcome and will be answered immediately. Perhaps some Camp Fire Girl would write to me and tell me about the progress she is making in this fast growing organization.

May I hear from some one soon?
Eileen S.

**Holyoke, Massachusetts**

Dear Editor:

The approaching fourth anniversary of my entrance to the Mail Bag Circle finds me as enthusiastic as ever! When I think of the many friends from far and near that I have made, of the many interesting letters that find their way to my mail box, and, best of all, of the friends whom I have been able to meet personally, I am so grateful for that which has made it possible—namely, the Mail Bag.

Last summer a week of my vacation was spent with a Mail Bag friend who lives in a suburb of Philadelphia. As I dearly love to visit new places, you can imagine how much I enjoyed exploring Philadelphia, parts of New Jersey, Atlantic City and Valley Forge. As the grand finale, in company with another Philadelphia Mail Bagger, we went on a one day's visit to Washington, where a third Mail Bagger was hostess. Not one of these experiences could have happened, nor would I have known any of these friends, if it had not been for the Mail Bag!

Now, while all types and kinds of correspondents interest me, I wonder if there aren't some of the "over 20's" who are engaged in the same line of work in which I am—advertising? As manager of the advertising department in a local store, I am keenly interested in the subject and should much enjoy exchanging ideas.
June F.

**Fairfax, South Dakota**

Dear Editor:

I am very interested in the Monitor as a daily paper from which to get reports and news, also material for my English scrapbook.

Several years ago I decided to make a friendship quilt through the Mail Bag. I got a good start and now I want to make the quilt a success and finish it. I have received blocks from several states and wish to hear from more friends who are willing to help me. The blocks are six inches square, with the name, city and state of the friend from any state or country who wishes to help me. The blocks can be of any kind of plain cotton material in any color. The name and address is embroidered in writing or print form.

I am 18 years old and a senior in high school. I hope I shall soon hear from Mail Bag friends from all over the world who can read and write English. I will answer all letters received.
Elona De L.

**New Westminster, B. C., Canada**

Dear Editor:

This is my first introduction to the Mail Bag. I am 14 years of age and although I live in Canada, I am an American. I attend the Duke of Connaught High School, and am in my second year. I am very fond of ancient and medieval history, and I hope to be able to study archæology. I'm also very much interested in outdoor photography, and find it fascinating work.

Some day I hope to visit Central and South America in connection with archæology, and so wish to correspond with girls in those countries, especially. I should also like to receive letters from other foreign countries, mainly from Spain and Switzerland.
Gerry J.

**Chicago, Illinois**

Dear Editor:

Although I am one of the over 20's, I have been enjoying the Mail Bag in the Monitor very much. The letters are all so interesting and instructive. I think that the Mail Bag column is a wonderful means of acquainting people with the customs of those in distant parts of the world, as well as those in our own country.

Since I am planning a brief trip to Alaska the early part of the summer, I am particularly interested in hearing from those other Mail Bag readers in Ketchikan, Sitka, Skagway, Juneau and Wrangell, Alaska, as well as from those in Seattle or near Mt. Rainier National Park. I should like to hear about the climate and other points of interest in Alaska. We have been having a very mild winter here this season. There hasn't been one heavy snowstorm.

I hope that you will have room to print my letter because I am eager to learn all that I can before making the trip this summer. In return, I shall be glad to tell about points of interest in Chicago and this part of the country.

Letters from readers of all ages will be most welcome. Helen M.

The following would like to receive letters:

For Girls

Lucy H. (11), Brattleboro, Vt.—Interested in music and sports.

Marie N. (12), Chicago, Ill.—Collecting stamps, postmarks and curios.

Tatiana A. (13), Koln-Marienburg, Germany.—Especially from France. Correspond in German or French.

Marion T. (13), New Bedford, Mass.

Esther K. (13), Cuyz Mills, Pa.

Florence C. (13), Los Angeles, Calif.—Belongs to Girl Scouts. Interested in stamps.

Cynthia Ann B. (16), St. Louis, Mo.—Interested in art, sports, cooking and collecting recipes.

Hester Anne G., Marshall, Mich.—Interested in books, travel and horseback riding.

For Boys

George R. (13), Coraopolis, Pa.—Interested in art and cartooning.

Jack W., San Diego, Calif.—Exchange stamps.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *A Big Day for John*

Washington

JOHN, a 10-year-old boy, had made the trip to the nation's capital with his father. A large delegation of Latin-Americans were visiting in the city, and John's father was on the committee responsible for their entertainment. Unable to find anyone to stay with the boy at the hotel, the father took the boy to the Pan American Union to the formal luncheon of welcome.

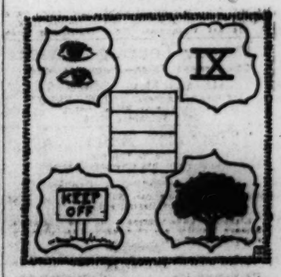
The boy insisted he would be in the way, a nuisance; in fact, he said he wished he had stayed at home. His uncomfortable feeling increased as he watched the reception line a few minutes. Everything was so formal and dignified; besides, there was a language barrier.

It finally came the turn of John and his father to pass along the reception line. As the boy reached the first delegate, the expression of set formality changed instantly. The Latin-American began to talk rapidly in Spanish, embracing John after the fashion of his own country, laughing and showing great delight. John replied in English, showing just as much pleasure that someone was glad to see him. Neither understood the other's words, but they needed no translation.

The next Latin-American reached for John; he wanted to talk to him, too. Thus it was all the way down the line; those who knew a little English were not afraid to try it out on a boy; those who did not, laughed and talked Spanish as they would to their boys at home. John's father finally became considerably embarrassed because the reception line showed signs of breaking up and becoming a circle around his son.

Then came the buffet luncheon. A hungry boy enjoyed it to the utmost. As they were eating, his father whispered the names of some of the representatives of the United States Government, who were scattered about among the Latin-Americans. John finished his ice cream to the last bit. A Cabinet member near by saw John's very empty ice cream dish. With a kindly expression, he handed him his own untasted ice cream. Then indeed did John think it was a great day, for it isn't every boy who gets Andrew W. Mellon's ice cream.

## *Transposal Puzzle*




Each of the four objects can be named with a four-letter word. The initial letters of these words can be arranged in four different ways to form four different four-letter words. Can you solve it?

## *Key to Puzzle*

Answer to Summer Sports Puzzle:

| | |
|---|---|
| Two | eIGht |
| thrEe | fOur |
| oNe | sEven |
| teN | Five |
| nIne | |
| Six | |

(Tennis and Golf)

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1931

*"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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*Editorial Board*

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# EDITORIALS

## Make It an Annual Affair

IT IS altogether fitting that Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, being deprived of the pleasure of periodically meeting his European colleagues at Geneva, should take advantage of the summer lull in the political whirl at Washington to make a round of visits across the Atlantic. The United States is a world power, and hitherto it has been the only one whose foreign minister, to use the European term, did not have personal contact with the men occupying such posts in other countries.

Even Maxim Litvinov, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has not been personally so isolated as Mr. Stimson. In the last two years Mr. Litvinov has been several times to Geneva, although the Soviet Union is not a member of the League of Nations. Yet not only has no American Secretary of State been to Geneva, but, apart from Mr. Stimson's somewhat lengthy stay in London for the naval conference last year, the chief diplomatic officer of the United States has never, in that capacity, met any of those with whom he is in almost daily communication.

Now, President Hoover has decreed that this state of affairs is to end. Within the next few weeks, Secretary Stimson will start on a round of visits, lasting two months and prudently ending a few weeks before the Assembly of the League opens at Geneva. He will be able to explore the prospects of the Disarmament Conference; hear with his own ears the arguments for and against the proposed customs union between Austria and Germany which has caused such excitement in France and the countries of the Little Entente; learn the exact depths of the depression which is jeopardizing the Young plan for the payment of German reparations. He will not commit the United States to a particular policy on any of these matters. He will not even be expected to do so.

It is to be hoped he will not be unduly impressed by those who urge a material delay in calling the Disarmament Conference. A short postponement may perhaps be desirable so that the preliminaries may be fully threshed out before the conference actually opens. But to put the meeting off till 1933 when it ought to have met ten years ago would be a grave mistake.

The world undoubtedly is looking for a strong American lead in disarmament. And there is a growing expectancy outside the United States that, as America has no large army or air force to throw into the melting pot, the American Administration, under some circumstances, might balance reduction of Europe's armaments with a reduction of war debts. There has so far been little outward justification for this hope, although a readjustment of financial burdens between Europe and America certainly would help to stimulate the wheels of international trade. It will be beneficial if Mr. Stimson examines this aspect of the situation during his visit.

Meanwhile, however, the fact that he is going to Europe at all is a great step forward. The day may not yet have come for the United States to join officially in the deliberations of the League of Nations at Geneva. But the day certainly has passed for her to keep outside the informal conversations between foreign ministers which are the best feature of modern diplomacy. Let us hope, therefore, that the Secretary of State will henceforward visit Europe every summer.

## Wings Over South America

THE flight of the DO-X across the South Atlantic brings into sharp focus the gradual disappearance of South America's trade isolation, imposed by lack of modern railroads and dependence upon slow-moving coastal steamers. Along 5000 miles of her coast line North American, French and German companies are actively competing for supremacy in the air.

In southern Brazil some three years ago a pioneer line was established by the Condor Syndicate, the Reich-subsidized associate of the capable Deutsche Luft Hansa. A route tapping the richest commercial areas of Brazil was mapped out providing an effective instrument for the extension of Germany's trade influence. Today the twin engine Dornier-Wal flying boats and the smaller Junker seaplanes are traveling along a route from the southernmost point of Brazil to Natal, Brazil, the hopping-off place for Europe.

Following the Condor Syndicate, the Compagnie Générale Aéropostale of France founded a base line at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and fast mail planes carrying only a few passengers were sent traveling southward to Buenos Aires, Argentina, northward to Natal, and across the Andes Mountains to Santiago, Chile. Fast steamers now carry the mail from Natal across 1800 miles of ocean to Dakar, West Senegal, Africa, whence it is relayed by air to the European countries.

Finally, the Pan American Airways, an international transport system, covering some 22,000 miles of airway between the United States and South America, was inaugurated. This service today is faster than either the French or German lines as connection is made by air all the way between destinations, so that six-day mail time is possible between New York and Rio de Janeiro, which halves the steamship time.

South America, meanwhile, willingly lends impartial coöperation, well realizing that whatever airway system wins, South America eventually will reap the reward. And well may it wait content, for a continent with $8,000,000,000 in potential business will always have commercial friends.

## The "Allied Forces" for Prohibition

THE organization reported in yesterday's newspapers of another strong national fighting force for the maintenance of the Eighteenth Amendment, and wide education in the merits of prohibition as a national policy, is but a new symptom of the determination of the people of the United States to maintain the prohibition law unchanged and, by education, to make observance take the place ultimately of enforcement.

The promoters of this organization declare that it is in no way in antagonism to the Anti-Saloon League, but will coöperate with the league at every point. This is quite as it should be. The Anti-Saloon League has long borne the brunt and turmoil of the fight upon liquor. Its record is honorable and its scars are many. How vital a factor in the anti-liquor campaign it is may be judged by the fact that the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has announced as its slogan the destruction of the Anti-Saloon League. If it were not recognized as the chief defender of prohibition, the enemies of that policy would not have picked it out for so virulent a campaign of abuse as that which has been prosecuted against it.

And yet wise political strategy suggests the creation of a prohibition organization which shall represent primarily the business interests of the nation, rather than the religious convictions of a sect or group of sects. It is the purpose of the new organization, despite the fact that it is headed by a very distinguished evangelical clergyman, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, to look to the business community for both leadership and support. These should be forthcoming in unstinted measure. There is hardly a branch of business in the United States today which has not felt the stimulating effect of prohibition. Let business conditions be depressed as they are, ordinary intelligence will admit that, had millions upon millions of dollars of workingmen's wages been engulfed in the cash registers of saloons and the bank accounts of brewers and distillers, the depression would have been vastly greater. There are industries in the United States which never could have attained to the peak of prosperity which they reached prior to the present depression, and which they indubitably will attain again, save for prohibition. From interests such as these should come generous support for the new organization.

Within the last few weeks a certain amalgamation has been effected among the older prohibition organizations, and a board of strategy for the direction of a vigorous and aggressive campaign has been organized. This, like the new organization, will contribute greatly to the education of voters in the vital necessity of maintaining the prohibition law, and extending the measure of its enforcement.

This nation is not going to abandon prohibition. The heavily financed organization which has been striving to break it down has no record of success to which to point. Its contributing membership is largely confined to a small group of rich men and women, resident in those states in which habits of living and society have led to contempt for the law of the United States. That law will always triumph over lawbreakers.

The United States Government, representing a great, progressive, intelligent and law-abiding people, has never yet failed to put down assaults upon its integrity. It will not fail to destroy the conspiracy between those who manufacture intoxicating liquors for profit and those who have foolishly permitted themselves to become the tools and dupes of the discredited industry.

## Fewer and Better Taxes

CURRENT discussions of taxation are sharpened by economic stress. Expenditures which evoke little concern in times of inflation take on a different aspect in periods of piper paying. Yet too often the efforts for relief from excessive tax burdens are directed solely at transitory phases of the problem. The remedies must be sought, not only in immediate economies, but in basic adjustments of taxation machinery.

Two approaches to the more fundamental aspects of tax reform, made in the last few days, combine to indicate methods of reaching something of a more permanent solution. In Washington, three state tax commissioners informally discussed with President Hoover the advisability of calling a conference for coördination of federal and state taxation systems. Meanwhile the annual Governors' Conference, held at French Lick, Ind., set aside some of its controversial and political oratory for a serious discussion of extending state control to check the growing burden of municipal imposts.

Coördination of the federal and state systems holds the prospect of more salutary realignment than is at first apparent. Its major purpose would be to free certain sources of revenue from double taxation and to equalize the load by raising governmental funds from sources which at present seem to bear less than their just proportion. The real estate tax presents a typical example of federal and state overlapping. Only the states levy taxes upon realty values, yet the income from the real estate, which is the basic justification for the tax, is levied against by the Federal Government, and sometimes by the state also.

Another phase of the fiscal relationship between State and Federal Governments which would profit from some measure of overhauling is the national contribution to state projects, notably in the fields of education, agriculture and highway construction. In the fiscal year of 1929-30, subsidies to the states by the Federal Government amounted to about $147,000,000. That these moneys pass through the national treasury does not alter the fact that they represent in a sense the contribution of residents of some fifteen of the larger eastern states to the other thirty-three less wealthy states.

In the discussions of control of local taxation, which accounts for more than half of the nation's annual $15,000,000,000 impost, the "Indiana system" has been given considerable prominence. Its major feature permits ten taxpayers to bring a proposed bond issue before a commission empowered to reduce or prevent the financing if the expenditure is found high or unjustified. The advisability of adopting this system generally is tempered by the expert opinion that the excellent showings achieved in Indiana are, to some extent, due to the relatively aggravated conditions which made the initial savings loom large.

More profitable, if more difficult, approaches to the local taxation problem lie in recognition that economic rather than arbitrary geographic lines should form the boundaries of local tax and administration units. The nation is replete with instances of neighboring municipalities which maintain separate police and fire departments, educational and correctional institutions, where joint operation would prove more efficient and economical. When it is considered that more than 90 per cent of the state taxes are expended for schools, streets, institutions and services which no civilized community would think of reducing or eliminating, the potentialities in realignment of these basic expenditures readily become apparent.

An approach to unification of administration has been made with metropolitan park centers, unified port authorities and numerous "superdistricts" established to meet the needs of regional planning which transcends outmoded town lines. Much of the solution to the tax problem may be sought in the same way.

## An Example in Disarmament

THERE is a point for the rest of the world in the report by the United States Department of Commerce regarding conditions in Iceland. That little country, though seriously affected by the lower price of fish, its principal source of income, has no deficit, and virtually no unemployment. During the last year several school buildings and other institutional structures have been erected at Reykjavik, the capital; a large radio station has been established, and a system completed whereby water is brought two miles from a hot spring to the capital to be utilized for heating several public buildings.

Added to this list of improvements is the fact that this island, with a population of about 100,000, supports 100 regular periodicals and 40 daily newspapers. Taken together, these signs are sufficient evidence that the people of Iceland are keeping abreast of the times, and are not maintaining a sound financial position at the expense of community progress.

The point from which the rest of the world might well profit lies in the fact that Iceland has neither army nor navy to burden its taxpayers and drain the resources of the country. If such a result is possible in a country of Iceland's meager resources, what would be the result of such a condition in more favorably situated nations?

## Wanted: 10,000 Princes

THE Prince of Wales has been described as Great Britain's best commercial traveler. He has returned from South America rightly confident that he has traveled enough, experienced enough, and observed enough to be entitled to speak frankly to the British business man. He was not ashamed of hustling during this business trip among the South American republics. Most of his overland journeys were made by airplane. Wherever he went he made personal contacts, and talked to captains of industry as man to man. He had learned the language and he studied sympathetically the ways of the people.

Having advertised Great Britain in Latin America, he has now returned to advertise better business methods to his fellow business men at home. In his speech to a large business audience at Manchester the Prince did not talk futilities; he did not say what governments should do to stimulate trade. He was content to talk about what industrialists and commercial men could do for themselves. In effect, his plea was for more imagination in business, more study of human nature, more consideration of what appeals to customers and makes them willing buyers.

He assumed that there is just as much thoroughness and skill in production in British industry as there has ever been and that there is still the same capacity to produce the highest quality of goods. But he reminded his audience that in these days of competition cheaper goods are wanted—goods that are deliberately made to last a short time, so that they can be replaced by other goods. He spoke of the modern desire for variety, of the taste, especially in Latin countries, for color and brightness. He urged on his audience the necessity of more personal contacts—heads of businesses talking to heads of businesses—of knowing the languages, of spreading the news, of advertising—advertising as Americans advertise on Broadway and wherever else they see a chance of a market.

The Prince approaches the rather conservative British business men in the best advertising manner. The British trader may be rather slow in learning a new lesson, but when he does learn a lesson, he learns it thoroughly. He is in the mood to remark today that 10,000 energetic men built in the pattern of the Prince of Wales ought to be sent out forthwith on British errands round the world.

## Editorial Notes

Practically any sound now can be imitated on the radio. Many of us, along toward midnight, would be pleased if our neighbor's radio would imitate the sound of a feather lighting on a grass plot.

If the United States Government wants to abandon still more army posts, it can do so readily by making military training optional in all the land-grant colleges.

By adopting a bonus, effective June 1, which enables 13,000 employees to share the benefits of their own increasing efficiency, one telegraph company has become a public utility in a double sense.

Some of the "great open spaces" with the most irresistible call this summer will be those offering a vacation from unemployment.

1921—hauling away rocks to make a garden.
1931—hauling them back to make a garden.

## Mr. Snowden's Land Taxes

By THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN

LONDON

THE chief impulse to the policy of taxing land values, which has once more sprung into prominence in Great Britain owing to the land tax provisions of the national budget, has come from Henry George's famous book, "Progress and Poverty," published more than half a century ago. For a time reformers in all lands were captured by the sweeping logic of his argument. He taught that land was the ultimate source of all wealth, that the extraction of rent by the private owners of land for the mere right to use land was immoral and anti-social, and that the land should, in theory, be owned by the people and leased only to those who made beneficial use of it. He thought, however, that in practice the same result could be obtained by concentrating all taxation on the unimproved value of land, a policy which would have the effect both of diverting rent into the public purse and of forcing land into productive use. During the last decades of the nineteenth century, Leagues of Single Taxers sprang into vigorous life in almost all democratic countries.

Gradually the imposition of taxation on the unimproved or prairie value of land while the buildings and improvements upon it were exempted, was adopted in various parts of the world. These taxes have usually survived as being convenient and just, though the complete dogma of the single taxer, that all taxes should be levied on site value alone, has failed of acceptance anywhere. The first attempt to impose land taxes of this kind in Great Britain was made by David Lloyd George, who proposed four different kinds of land tax in his famous budget of 1909.

* * *

The taxation of land values, however, can only be effectively introduced after a complete and up-to-date valuation of land has been carried out. The Lloyd George land taxes never came into full operation because the land valuation necessary for their assessment was not completed before the outbreak of the war in 1914. The valuation was inevitably suspended during the war, which in itself had a profound effect on all values, the taxes were dropped by the Coalition Government in 1920, and the land valuation itself was abandoned by the Conservative Government in 1923.

Philip Snowden, trained as he has been in the radical philosophies of the pre-war age, has now returned to the charge. He has avoided the complications of the Lloyd George budget and now proposes an annual levy of one penny (two cents) in the pound sterling (i. e. one 240th part) on the site value of all land (i. e. the land apart from buildings or other improvements erected upon it) as determined by a national valuation repeated every five years. He has given no estimate of the probable yield of the tax, but he expects that the valuation will be completed within two years and that the tax will therefore be levied in the budget two years hence. He proposes to exempt land used solely for agricultural purposes and having no site value for any other purpose.

The arguments on which he has based his proposals have been, in the main, two. In the first place he has pointed to the immense increases in urban values which are continually taking place through no action of the owner, but entirely from the activities of others and the aggregation of population in towns, and also owing to the immense suburban values which have been created by arterial and other roads built by public authorities since the growth of motor transport. Some part of both of these incremental values should, in Mr. Snowden's opinion, accrue to the state, and he proposes to take this, not as Mr. Lloyd George endeavored to do, by some form of increment tax, but by a simple annual tax on the value of all land other than that having a purely agricultural value.

In the second place he has advanced the more socialistic reason that the land should belong to the people and that everybody should pay rent to the community for any land which he reserves for his own use or profit.

* * *

Needless to say, the proposal to renew the land taxes has given rise to strenuous opposition. The opposition is also mainly based upon two grounds. The first is that taxation is already so high in Great Britain that this straw, if, indeed, it be but a straw, will break the camel's back, especially as much of it will be a direct tax on industry. The second is that the tax will be unjust in its incidence and unremunerative and damaging to the community in its effects. Why, for instance, should all agricultural land near a town be taxed on a high site valuation for building purposes, when it is certain that only a fraction of it will ever be actually used for building purposes—and that the owners of land not actually used for building purposes will obtain no revenue from its site value? It is further contended that, in practice, it will be necessary to make so many exemptions, partly in the interest of public institutions and trusts and partly to prevent the land taxes themselves from defeating the intention of the Town Planning Act by forcing land into use irrespective of amenity, that it will barely pay for the cost of valuation and collection.

The battle of argument is now joined. What the ultimate result on public opinion will be it is too soon to say. But it is certain that the taxes will be passed by the present Parliament, for they have the support both of the Liberal and the Labor Parties, and the House of Lords cannot reject them under the Parliament Act of 1910. But whether even so they will ever come into force is uncertain, for there is always the possibility that a Conservative administration may be returned to power within the next two years and, if so, that it might decide to repeat its action of 1923, and once more put a stop to the land valuation.

## Notes From Prague

PRAGUE

**American Institute for Prague**

IT MAY not be realized, even in the United States, to what a great extent the Czechoslovak Republic looks to the New World for inspiration and guidance in many spheres. Its industrial and business leaders have long recognized the importance of adopting American methods of rationalization, while its cultural pioneers have studied very carefully American educational systems and adapted them to local circumstances. Coöperation along these lines has gone so far that the need for some organization to stabilize and coördinate the many connections which already exist between the two states has long been felt. It has now been satisfied by the foundation of an American Institute here in Prague, which will be the natural center from which the Czechoslovak activities with America will be initiated. The Institute will consist of a number of special sections devoted to the exchange of information regarding different branches of cultural and educational work, and will be an important link between Czechoslovakia and the many immigrants from this Republic to the United States during the past three decades. Abraham C. Ratshesky, the United States Minister to Czechoslovakia, the Ministry of Education, and leaders in all branches of public life, are coöperating to insure the success of this new venture.

* * *

**"Who Calls Tune Must Pay Piper"**

That economy is no empty phrase in Czechoslovakia has just been realized through bitter experience by some members of the town council of the town of Zilina, in north Slovakia. A short while ago, tenders were invited for a new building to house a municipal enterprise. The order for the mechanical installations was placed (by majority vote) with a firm whose tender was 145,000 kc. (more than $4000) more than that of a competitor. Objection was raised by the financial authorities, and the matter was taken to the law courts. Ultimately, it reached the Czechoslovak Supreme Court, where the decision arrived at was that such extravagance could not be tolerated and that the councilors who voted for the higher tender must meet the extra cost from their own pockets.

* * *

**State Refuses Offer of Circus**

The Czechoslovak state has recently refused the offer to purchase a large circus. The Brothers Kludsky own one of the largest and best-known circuses in central Europe. In former days it was a financial success, but since the war it has fallen on bad times, and the owners decided to offer it to the Government to serve as a basis for the new zoölogical gardens which are now being laid out at Troja, in the outskirts of the capital. In exchange, they asked that their outstanding debts should be paid, and a definite annual pension guaranteed to the present members of the Kludsky family. But the Ministries of Finance and Education turned down their offer.

The history of the Kludsky Circus is very interesting. The founder was adjutant to the Polish King, August IV Poniatowski, in the eighteenth century. After taking part in a revolt against the throne, he fled from Poland to Moravia. There, under another name, he made a new livelihood by traveling from village to village as an entertainer, and started the collection of wild animals which later formed the circus. The present owners say that it is impossible to compete with the cinema, which has now penetrated to all parts of the Republic.

* * *

**Prague Is Home Of Slav Culture**

Russian professors and students, who left Russia after the 1917 Revolution, and sought new homes for themselves in western Europe, found in Prague an excellent center for their continued activities. During the early post-war years, they were considerably helped by grants from the Czechoslovak state, and have now their own cultural institutions here. The chief of these are the Russian Foreign Archives, the Library of Slavonic Studies and the Prokopovitch Institute of Economics. As a result, the student of Russian probably can carry on his researches in this city more easily and systematically than anywhere else. In the library of the Archives, for example, he has access to documents and memoirs relating to Russian history, both ancient and modern; in the Slavonic Library are about 150,000 books in Russian, White-Russian, and Ukrainian, with special sections for the other Slavonic languages (Polish, Bulgarian, etc.), thus affording unique opportunities for the student of comparative Slavonic philology. In the Prokopovitch Library are to be found all the leading Slav economic publications of recent times, as well as much material on the Soviet economic plans and accomplishments—including the much-discussed "Five-Year Plan."

* * *

**Lichens Yield Perfume**

One naturally associates scents and perfumes with flowers, from which so many of them are obtained by the use of different solvents, but it is rare that one hears of such products being derived from mosses which cling to trees. Yet such is the case with the valuable "essence de mousse de chêne," which comes from a lichen which grows plentifully on oaks and conifers in the woods of Slovakia. It is carefully gathered and sent to France, where, after special laboratory treatment, it yields a very pleasant smelling oil. Only about one ounce of this oil is obtained from about thirty pounds of moss, but it is very concentrated, and is later used for making eau de cologne and other scents and perfumes. At a time when the wood trade is going through a period of great depression this subsidiary product helps somewhat to remedy matters.

* * *

**Prague Builds Model Colony**

At "Na Babe," on the outskirts of the capital, a new suburb is shortly to be built, which is intended to be a model colony of small villas, designed according to the latest developments of modern architecture. These houses are to be up-to-date in all ways, both in interior decorations and comfort, with automatic telephones, electric lights, etc. The Vitkovice Steel Works (Moravska Ostrava) are also erecting a number of all-steel houses in the same area. This will be yet another of the many "garden cities" which have sprung up in the neighborhood of Prague during the post-war period.

## *Letters to The Christian Science Monitor*

*Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.*

### English Crime Statistics

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the development of crime statistics as an important type of news, nowhere have comparative figures on crime been greeted with greater interest than in Chicago. Data on crime were given a conspicuous part in the last mayoralty election.

Possibly in an enthusiasm to show that crime had reached high peaks elsewhere than in Chicago, whatever the merits of this city's reputation, a foreign correspondent of one of the local papers some time ago sent statistics from England saying that in the country districts crime had been boosted 437 per cent.

These figures, meeting the eye of a former resident of England, left him dubious, and, writing to London, he obtained a copy of the British Home Office Blue Book, which contains the statistics quoted. The 437 per cent advance between 1911 and 1928 was found to refer only to the limited country area surrounding the metropolitan police district called the "outer home counties" and to have to do only with crimes against property by violence.

In the remainder of rural England, with its much larger territory, the percentage of increase of crime was much smaller, according to the government figures adduced.

Chicago, Ill. F. W. C.